UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES

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The Metapontine Amphora Assemblage: Greco-Italic, Metapontine and Baldacci Ic Types

By

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ABSTRACT

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Following the petrological analysis of twenty-three different amphora rims belonging to the Greco-Italic and Metapontine Types recovered in the Metapontine territory (Basilicata, Italy), this thesis argues that these Roman Republican amphorae were produced in the Metapontine territory, probably at the ceramic production site of Pizzica Pantanello. Due to similarities found between the Metapontine Type and the Baldacci Ic Type, the latter were also petrologically analyzed in order to deduce if these two amphora types warrant separate type series. Also taken into consideration was the Classical/Hellenistic Greco-Italic amphorae (the Greco-Italic MGS III Subtype) and the Corinthian Type B, which is difficult to distinguish from the early Greco-Italic MGS IIIa Subgroup. Following the petrological analysis of thirty-two of these Classical/Hellenistic amphorae, this thesis maintains that they were also produced at or near the site of Pizzica Pantanello, indicating that the Roman Republican amphorae were a continuation of an existing tradition of amphora production in the Metapontine territory. Clay samples collected in the Metapontine territory and twenty-one comparative samples from grey ware, cooking ware and tiles thought to have been produced at Pizzica Pantanello (Carter 1983a; Van Burgers forthcoming; Gabrielli forthcoming) were also petrologically analyzed. Upon the completion of this research, the origin of these amphorae will become evident, resulting in the better understanding of the Metapontine assemblage, especially the Greco-Italic Type, which has been defined and redefined with little agreement over the years (see Chapter 2).

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Publications:

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Abstract:

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Most importantly, I would like to thank my Mom for her support and encouragement up until the end. This thesis is dedicated to her (Mary Ann Robbins 1929 - 2005).

Introduction

Dr. Joseph Carter conducted his first excavation of the site called Pizzica Pantanello[1] in 1974 at the invitation of Professor Adamesteanu, the former Superintendent of Antiquities for Basilicata. Since 1974, Dr. Carter and The Institute of Classical Archaeology (ICA) at The University of Texas at Austin have conducted an extensive multi-disciplinary investigation of Pizzica Pantanello and the surrounding territory[2]. Pizzica Pantanello, or "little swamp" in Italian, is aptly named since a large portion of the site required the aid of a water pumping system in order to excavate it (Carter 1983a; Carter field notes 1980, 1981 and 1993). Concurrent with the excavation of this large rural site, dating from the mid-8th century BC to the 4th century AD, Carter conducted an extensive survey of the territory surrounding Pizzica Pantanello between the rivers Bradano and Basento, later referred to as the Basento/Bradano transect (Carter and Costantini 1994: 103). To date, ICA has discovered over one thousand survey sites in the Basento/Bradano transect, with 477 of these found to contain amphorae, the focus of this thesis. With limited accessibility to material from archaeological sites in southeastern Magna Grecia, as well as to the dearth of articles published on this subject, the Metapontine amphora assemblage is critical to understanding routes of exchange in the Metapontine territory.

Good quality Magna Grecian amphorae, such as the early Greco-Italic Subtype[3] and the probable copies of Corinthian Type B amphorae[4] (Whitbread pers. comm.) were being distributed throughout the Metapontine territory by the 5th century BC (see Chapters 4 and 5). This trend continued into the mid-3rd century BC, with the smaller rural sites of the Metapontine territory carrying mainly Magna Grecian amphorae (Fig. 5.1, Appendix 1, Fig. 2 and Tables 1 and 5, and Appendix 2, Tables 1 and 5) while the

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[1] Located near the modern city of Metaponto (Basilicata), Italy (Figs. 1.1 and 1.2), Pizzica Pantanello is the focal site of this thesis. It is described in greater detail in section 1.2.

[2] For further information regarding this extensive research project, please refer to further research by Carter (for example; 2004, 1998a, 1994) and Thompson (2004) that is not covered in this thesis.

[3] The label "early Greco-Italic Subtype" refers to Manacorda's (1989: 443 – 444) typology of the Greco-Italic Type discussed further in Chapter 2.

[4] The early Greco-Italic Subtype, dating to the 5th - 3rd centuries BC, is considered to be the transitional amphora type between the Corinthian Type B, dating to the same period, and the late Greco-Italic Subtype produced during the Roman Republican period (Epifanio 1982: 68 and Empereur & Hesnard 1987: 26). However, due to the striking similarities in both form and fabric found between the early Greco-Italic MGS IIIa Subgroup (Section 4.0.1.1) and the Corinthian Type B (Appendix 1), it is suggested that these two types were produced in the Metapontine territory.

larger sites, such as the city centre of Metaponto, were receiving imported as well as local merchandise (Giardino 1978: 413 - 429). During the 2nd century BC, the archaeological record of the Metapontine territory also yields data that has been interpreted separately by Álvarez (1991) and Brehob (1983) as evidence of the production of two unique amphora forms: the Metapontine Type and the Metapontine MGS VI Greco-Italic Subgroup. Predicated on visual analysis, Álvarez (1991) and Brehob (1983) believe these amphorae were manufactured at the ceramic production and or distribution centre[5] at Pantanello during the Roman Republican period.

The aim of this thesis is to determine whether these Roman Republican amphora types (the Metapontine Greco-Italic MGS VI Subgroup and the Metapontine Type) were produced at the ceramic production site of Pantanello or at another site. After following the methodology outlined in Chapter 3, petrological thin-section analysis was applied to 23 of these amphorae (Table 4.2) and to samples from grey ware, cooking ware and tiles thought to have been produced at Pantanello (Carter 1983a; Van Burgers forthcoming; Gabrielli forthcoming) as well as to clay samples collected in the Metapontine territory. Petrological analysis was also applied to Baldacci Ic Type that is commonly confused with the Metapontine Type, to the earlier Greco-Italic subtypes and to a small sample of Corinthian Type B amphorae. The petrological analysis of this ceramic repertory will evaluate whether or not these wares were produced in the Metapontine area, specifically Pantanello. By incorporating the Classical/Hellenistic Greco-Italic subtypes and a small sample of Corinthian Type B amphorae the secondary goal of this research is to determine whether the Roman Republican amphorae being produced in the area were a continuation of an existing tradition of amphora production.

In an effort to address the questions raised by this Metapontine amphora assemblage the chapters are structured in the following way. Chapter 1 presents some of the background information necessary to understand the area of research, beginning with a brief synopsis of the historical evidence of the periods in question, including evidence of ceramic production and agriculture in the Metapontine territory. This chapter also presents a section on the geographical context of the Metapontine territory. Chapter 2 provides an in-depth discussion of the previous research on the Greco-Italic

[5] ICA commonly refers to this portion of the site as the tile factory. However, since the word factory implies that mechanical power was used (Peacock 1982: 10) and there was no indication of this at Pantanello, it is therefore referred to as a production centre in this thesis.

and Metapontine Types. Chapter 3 includes a discussion of the geology of the region, followed by previous ceramic fabric analysis conducted in Magna Grecia. Also discussed in this chapter are the previous methodologies used for collecting similar data, succeeded by the methodological framework of this study. Chapter 4 addresses the type series of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine and Baldacci Ic Types followed by the results of the fabric analysis of these types, including quantification and interpretation. Chapter 5 offers the conclusions of this research including a spatial analysis of the Metapontine amphora assemblage and the implications they had on the Metapontine landscape.

Chapter 1

Historical and Geographical context of the Metapontine territory

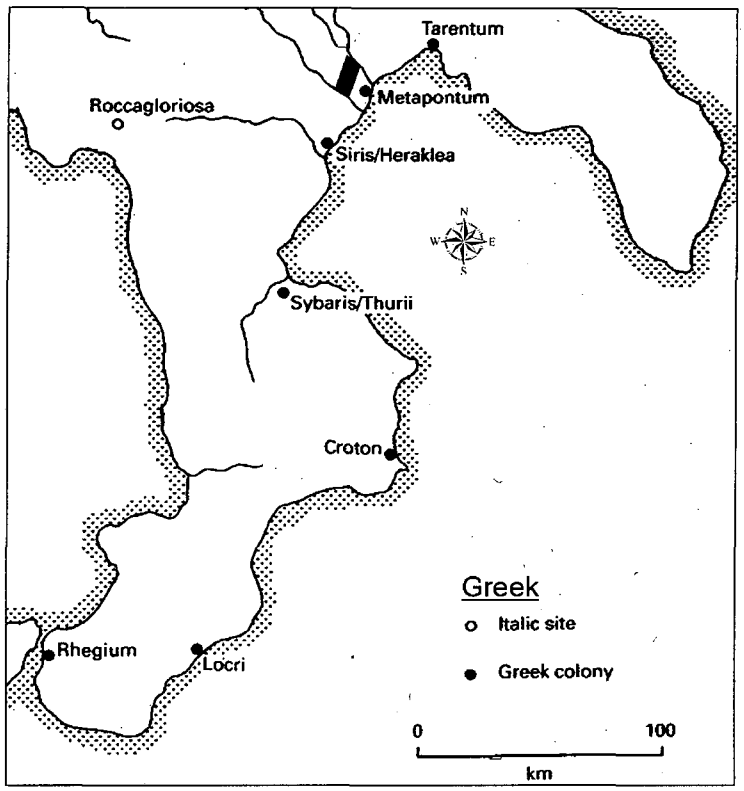
This chapter supplies a brief history of the Metapontine territory, the geographical context of the region and the sites in question, as well as an overview of the known patterns of exchange and distribution in the area.

1.0 Historical context of southeastern Magna Grecia: The 4th century BC to the 4th century AD.

During the period of Roman conflict and conquest from 350 - 200 BC there was a marked anti-Italiote bias that portrayed the dominantly Greek cultures as 'decadent drunks' (Lomas 1997a: 5, 1997b: 32). This bias was commonly used to explain the general decline of the Italiote power and in turn to validate Rome's conquest and domination of Magna Grecia. While many Italiote cities succumbed quickly to the Roman advancement, cities dominated culturally by the Greeks, such as Metapontum[1] and Tarentum, did not (Scullard 1964: 117 - 118). In 282 BC, Roman troops were sent south to Bruttium (modern Calabria) and were installed as garrisons in the Italiote cities of Thurii (modern Sibari), Regium (modern Reggio) and Locri (Fig. 1.1). Located on the frontier between the two hostile regions of Bruttium and Lucania, Thurii offered a place for the Roman fleet to anchor and thus quickly became the most useful station for the Roman forces on the Adriatic (Scullard 1964: 119).

Throughout this period Roman historical sources continued to write of the 'soft' and 'unwarlike' Italiotes and how these characteristics were sufficient to explain their defeat in 281 - 270 BC, as well as to explain the further setbacks suffered during Hannibal's invasion in 215 BC (Lomas 1997b: 34). With Hannibal's occupation of Tarentum circa 213 BC combined with the execution of Tarentine hostages in Rome, the city again became publicly disloyal to Rome (Scullard 1964: 208, 455). Like Tarentum, Metapontum also rebelled against Rome by serving as quarters for Hannibal's army and thus suffered not only from the devastations of war but also from the vengeful wrath that was inflicted upon them by the Romans (Carter and Costantini 1994: 102). In contrast, Croton (Fig. 1.1), located in Bruttium, acquiesced to the Roman forces earlier than Metapontum and as such was not thought to have suffered as

[1] Metapontum is the Roman name for the modern city of Metaponto.



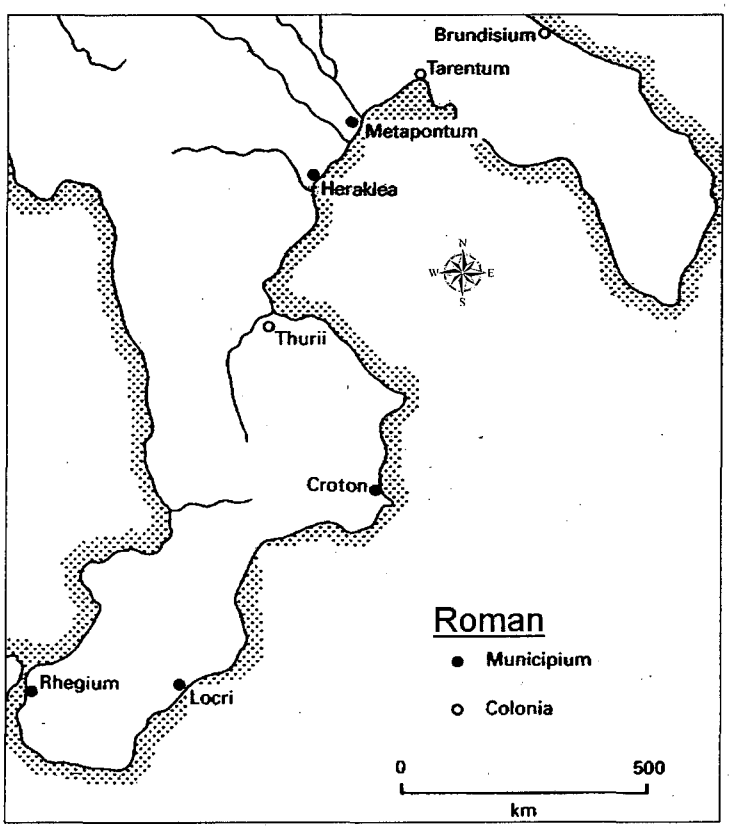


Figure 1.1: The Greek and Roman sites in southeastern Magna Grecia reffered to in this thesis (original map is from Lomas 1993a: xii - xiii).

extensively (Lomas 1993: 86 - 87). By 209 BC the Romans seized Tarentum and the city never regained the same level of prosperity it had enjoyed before the Hannibal's arrival (Scullard 1964: 345, 455).

Many cities suffered extensively after the Hannibalic period and the Punic Wars, however Brunt (1971: 269 - 277, 353 - 375) argues that much of this economic damage was short term. The Romans in effect were changing the large walled city plans common to the Classical periods in favor of more compact city plans (Lomas 1993: 63 - 77). While this phenomenon is largely attributable to economic and demographic decline, it is also due to the adoption of a more Romanized concept of a city plan (Lomas 1997b: 35). At this time Rome also continued to confiscate and redistribute land throughout Magna Grecia. For example, in 123/2 BC the region surrounding Tarentum received the citizen colony of Neptunia. However, by 89/90 BC, Neptunia was re-absorbed into the neighboring Greek cities suggesting that Greek communities remained the stronger cultural and administrative units during this period (Lomas 1993: 88 - 94). In 73 BC Spartacus led a revolt against Rome (Scullard 1984: 92) that spread south to cities such as Metapontum and Thurii, resulting in the destruction of villas in and around the region (Lomas 1993: 95). By the end of the first century BC city sizes began to drastically reduce in size. For example, by the beginning of the following century Metaponto and Heraclea decreased in size, from 140 – 150 hectares to 13 and 10 hectares respectively, which led Giardino (1998: 344) to refer to Metaponto as being virtually abandoned.

The final blow to this area was Augustus' division of Italy into 6 regions circa AD 6. While most of Augustus' land divisions were based on the pre-existing ethnic boundaries, Magna Grecia was not (Lomas 1993: 92 - 94). Instead Tarentum, Heraklea and Metapontum, including all of Apulia, were combined into one region called Regium II (Lomas 1993: 97). This resulted in the final destruction of any remaining Greek political cohesion in the southeast. While Lomas (1993: 118) believes Metapontum to have remained active up to the 2nd century AD, the population size of the city remains debatable. The city was sporadically inhabited during the Imperial period, but it was not until the appearance of the late Imperial port of Metapontum circa the 4th century AD that the city was significantly re-populated (Giardino 1998: 349 - 353).

1.1 The Metapontine territory, a geographical context

Three of the southernmost regions of Italy, Apulia, Basilicata (ancient Lucania) and Calabria (ancient Bruttium), are located on the Ionic Coast, bordering the Gulf of Taranto. Lucania, the central region of the three, is wedged between Apulia to the east (the "heel" of Italy) and Bruttium to the southwest (the "toe" of Italy), with only a narrow projection of the region coming into contact with the Ionic Coast. It is on this narrow strip of waterfront that we find the ancient city of Heraklea (the modern city of Policoro) near the Lucania/Bruttium border (Fig. 1.2). Near the ancient River Aciris (the modern Agri River), Heraklea lies at the base of the eroding terraces on the coastal plains of Lucania approximately four kilometers to the west of the Ionic coast. Rural sites are scattered throughout the area, such as Scanzano located directly to the northeast of Heraklea on an ancient arm of the River Aciris and Recoleta situated further inland where the coastal Lucanian terraces turn into rolling hills (Fig. 1.2). Approximately eight kilometers to the northeast of Heraklea is the ancient River Chalandrum (the modern Cavone River) where the Metapontine territory is purported to begin (Carter pers. comm.).

The known territory of Metaponto stretches 15 to 20 kilometers between the ancient River Bradanus (the modern Bradano River) to the northeast and the ancient river Chalandrum to the southwest and reaches inland approximately 13 kilometers. Between these two rivers lies the ancient River Casuentus (the modern Basento River), which effectively divides the territory in two. It is to the southwest of this river that sites, such as San Basilio and Santa Nicola (Fig. 1.2), are located on the low-lying flood plains and coastal deposits above the River Chalandrum. To the northeast of these sites on the southern low coastal terrace above the River Casuentus lie Incoronata and San Teodoro Vecchio. Directly across from Incoronata, on the northern terrace above the River Casuentus is the site of San Biago, with the sites of Sant'Angelo Vecchio and Sant'Angelo Grieco situated further inland to the west, on the rolling hills of Lucania above the River Casuentus (Fig. 1.2). To the east in the lower terraces of this region is the site of Pizzica Pantanello, which is described in detail in the following Section 1.1.1. To the north of Pantanello on a slightly higher terrace lies D'Onofrio (Fig. 1.3).

On a modern map of Italy the modern Bradano River effectively acts as a border between Basilicata and Apulia. While today we find the modern Bradano River next to the ancient coastal city site of Metaponto (Fig. 1.2), in antiquity the city

was situated closer to the mouth of the ancient River Casuentus (Adamesteanu 1967: 26). Based on this, it becomes evident that the river's tributaries shifted considerably throughout the years, resulting in meandering patterns on the low coastal plains, as well as the probable destruction of any small rural sites in this area. Similar results would also have been true for the wandering river mouths of the Rivers Aciris, Chalandrum and Bradanus. While no Greek port has been recovered near the ancient city of Metaponto, a late Roman port dating from the second half of the 4th century AD to the beginning of the 6th century AD was built on the mouth of the ancient river Casuentus, only steps away from the Roman city wall. Throughout the Classical and Roman periods this meandering river mouth gradually filled with silt, creating a modern coastline that is approximately one kilometer southeast of the city walls.

During the Roman Republican period two roads had been built leading from the Roman city of Metapontum to virtually all of the sites considered to be active during the Roman Republican period (Carter and Costantini 1994: 102 - 110). The road that led to the west passed through the site of Pantanello and continued west to San Biago, Sant'Angelo Vecchio and Sant'Angelo Grieco. The second road ran to the north of Pantanello past the D'Onofrio cemetery, continuing further northwest by way of three sites that were originally identified by ICA as dating to the Roman Republican period (Carter field notes). These sites have recently been found to have also contained late Imperial amphorae (Robbins in press). Although the latter road has only been partially excavated, it may have been designed to reach the Via Appia to the north (Carter and Costantini 1994: 108 - 110), which by 100 BC had been extended to reach the city of Tarentum (Lomas 1993: 91).

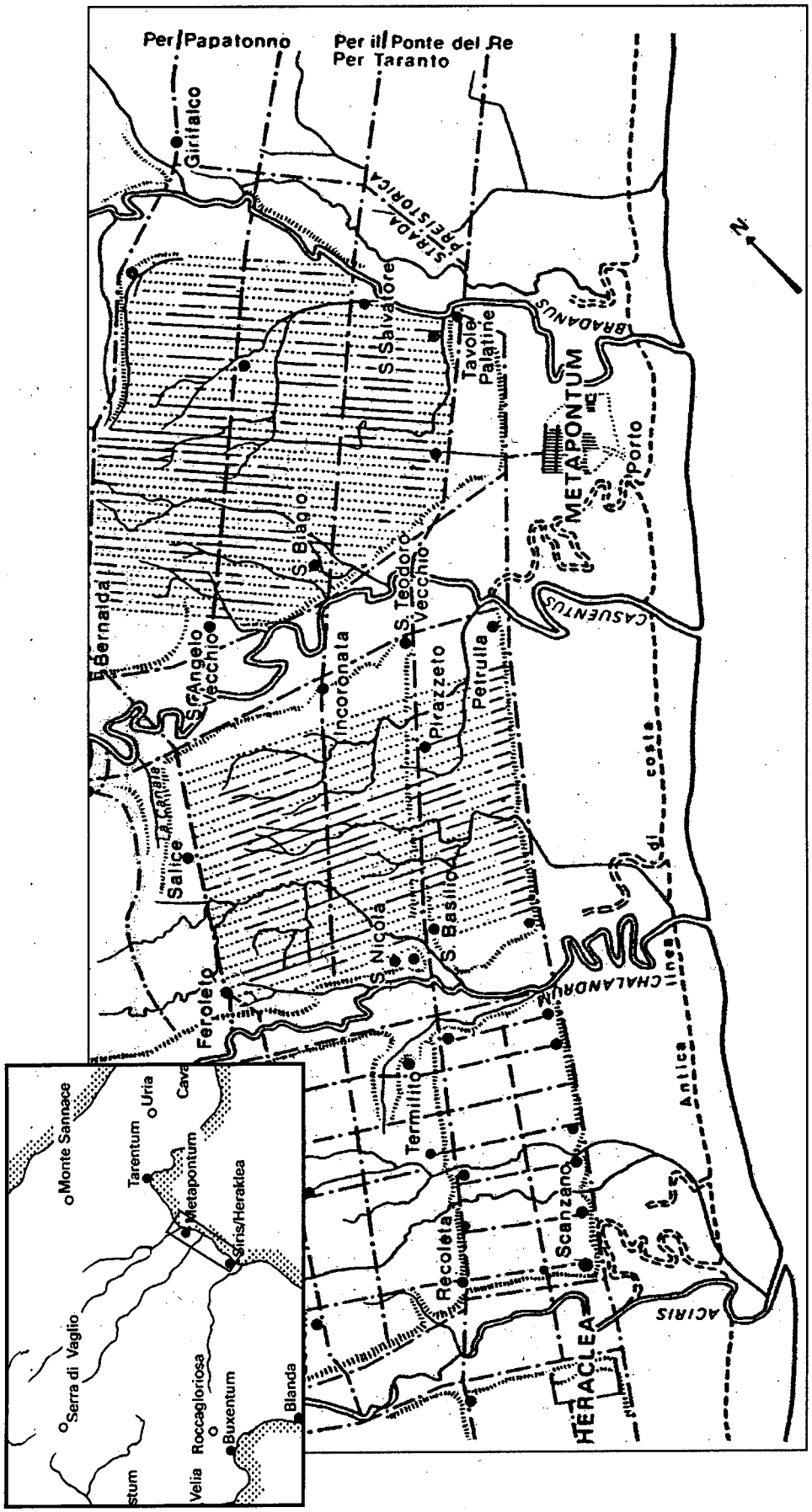


Figure 1.2: The Ionic Coast of Basilicata indicating the relationship of the coastline in antiquity to that of the modern coastline (from Adamasteanu 1967: 26). The dashed lines indicate the locations of the ancient riverbeds and coastline.

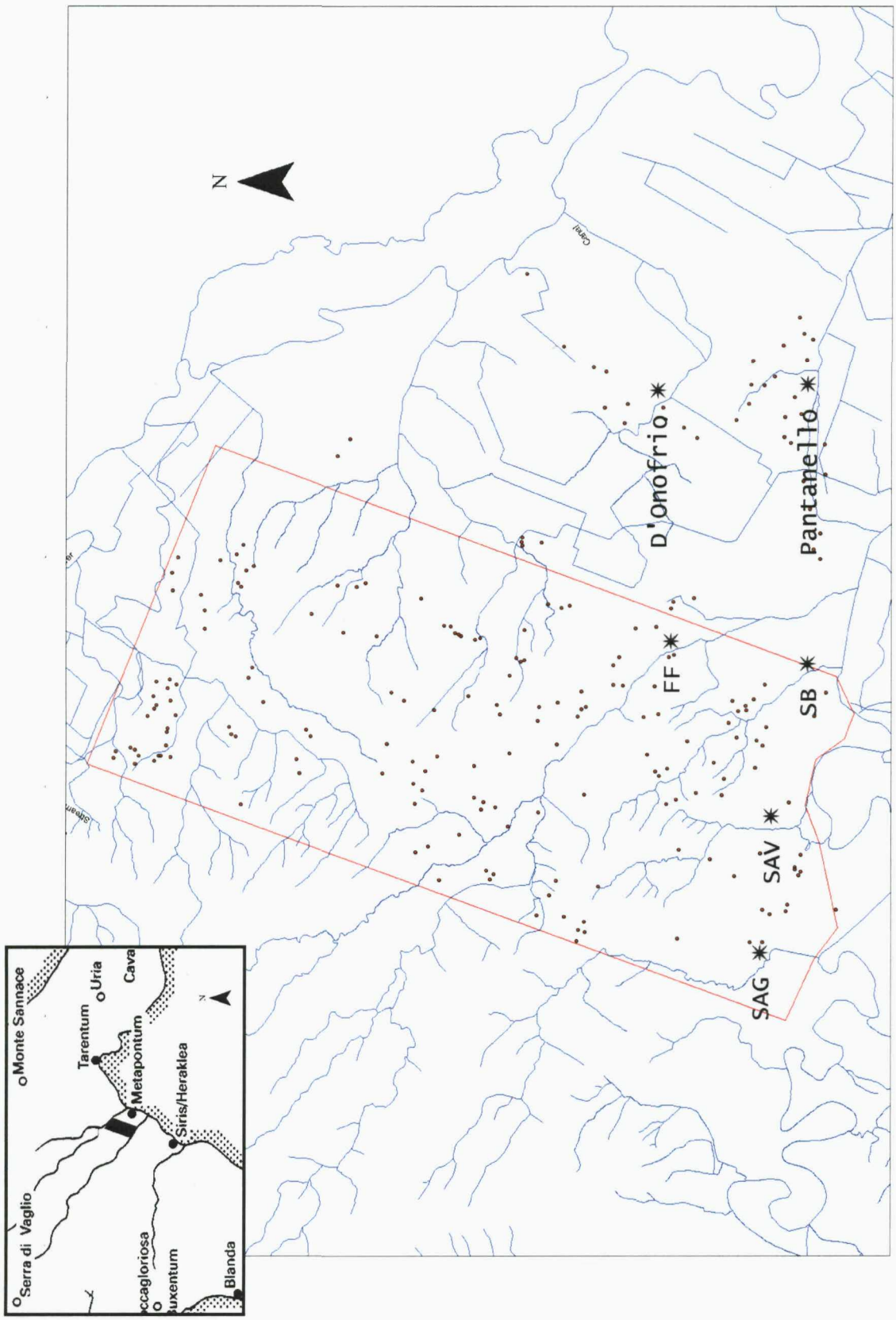


Figure 1.3: Distribution map of the six excavated sites (SAG = Sant'Angelo Grieco, SAV = Sant'Angelo Vecchio, FF = Fattoria Fabrizio and SB = San Biago) as well as all of the survey sites found to contain amphorae (indicated by red dots). The red rectangle indicates the area of the Bradano/Basento transect.

1.1.1 Description of the sites excavated by ICA

Over 800 sites have been identified by ICA in a 9,500 ha transect known as the Basento/Bradano transect located in the territory of Metaponto approximately four kilometers west of the ancient city of Metaponto. In this survey transect lie three excavated sites that were found to contain the amphorae in question (Fig. 1.3):

1) Fattoria Fabrizio (FF) was an Archaic and later Classical Greek rural farm site that was abandoned circa 300 BC. This site was situated on a southern slope of the Venella Tributary of the River Casuentus approximately seven kilometers northwest of the ancient city centre of Metaponto (Carter 1990: 405 - 441).

2) The agricultural village of Sant'Angelo Grieco (SAG) was discovered approximately ten kilometers to the west of Metaponto on the southwestern edge of the transect and consisted of twelve sites radiating around a spring (Carter field notes). The structure excavated by ICA dates to the 4th century BC with evidence of being rebuilt circa 100 BC (Carter 1990: 405 - 441).

3) The cemetery Sant'Angelo Vecchio (SAV), located approximately eight kilometers west of Metaponto, consisted of a late Classical/Hellenistic farmhouse (Carter field notes) that had a 4th century BC kiln and two 2nd century BC kilns (Edlund 1986: 119 - 122).

Outside the survey transect, approximately one kilometer to the east, two cemeteries were also excavated (Fig. 1.3). The first, D'Onofrio, which was not excavated by ICA, was located approximately four kilometers northwest of Metaponto and dates from the Archaic to the Hellenistic period (Vittoria 2001: 11 - 18). The second, which was found in direct association with Pantanello (described below), was located approximately one kilometer to the west of the site and dates between the 7th century and 280 BC (Carter 1998: 55).

The site of Pantanello (Figs. 1.4a and b) was built on a gently sloping hillside approximately three kilometers northwest of the ancient walled city of Metaponto. At the bottom of this hill in the southeast corner of the site (Fig. 1.4b) a late Classical well had been built replacing the paved Archaic spring/sanctuary that had filled in with sediment. This well required minimal repairs and was used into Roman times (Carter pers. comm.). During the late Classical to early Hellenistic periods a collecting basin was constructed to the east of the well. On the west side of the well the

foundations of a Hellenistic farmhouse were also discovered with remnants of an open structure dating to the 4th century BC found directly to the north. Numerous ceramics have been recovered from this corner of the site dating from the Archaic to the late Imperial period. A kaolinite clay deposit was also situated in this quadrant of the site on the southern edge of the sanctuary (Carter pers. Comm.).

Research conducted for this thesis has revealed that many of the sherds recovered in both the northwest and the southeast quadrants of the site (Figs. 1.4a and b) came from the same vessel, suggesting that they were originally from the Roman structures situated near the top of the hill in the northwest corner of the site (Fig. 1.4a). In the northwest quadrant a Roman Republican production complex was built on top of the foundations of a 6th century BC temple (Carter 1983b: 415 - 437). Stone was taken from the Archaic temple to build the walls of the larger Roman kiln[2] found to abut the temple on the downhill side. In both the northeastern and the southwestern quadrants of the site very little material dating to the Greek or Roman periods has been recovered. However, a large quantity of mainly Roman Republican material has been found in a kiln dump located between the Roman production complex and the Greek spring/ sanctuary (Fig. 1.4b). Virgin soil was reached on both the northern and eastern sides of the dump. Van Burgers (field notes) then dug test pits 1.5 meters to the west of the kiln dump, which revealed little material. During the Roman Republican period the kiln dump had been extended to the water channel on the southern side by cutting through the walls of the Hellenistic farmhouse, making it difficult to analyze the two datasets separately. Carter (2006) refers to Pantanello as having been part of a larger agricultural-industrial complex, however without further evidence of pottery drying facilities, equipment or machinery at Pantanello, it becomes probable that this site was an example of what Peacock (1982: 10 - 11) refers to as estate production[3].

Following a fire and the subsequent collapse of the Roman Republican ceramic production centre circa 50 BC, the area was leveled and a rectangular structure, which is thought to have stood until the 1st century AD (Carter 1983b: 447), was erected (Fig. 1.4a). At this time a simple kiln was built inside the large kiln and, based on the recovery of a fragment of a 4th century AD amphora base found in the fill of the large

[2] The reconstruction of this kiln (Carter 1983b) indicated that it measured 3.9 meters across, had evidences of a permanent dome roof and had a two meter wide entry that lead directly from the production complex on the north side.

[3] Estate production implies that ceramic wares were produced seasonally and not year around.

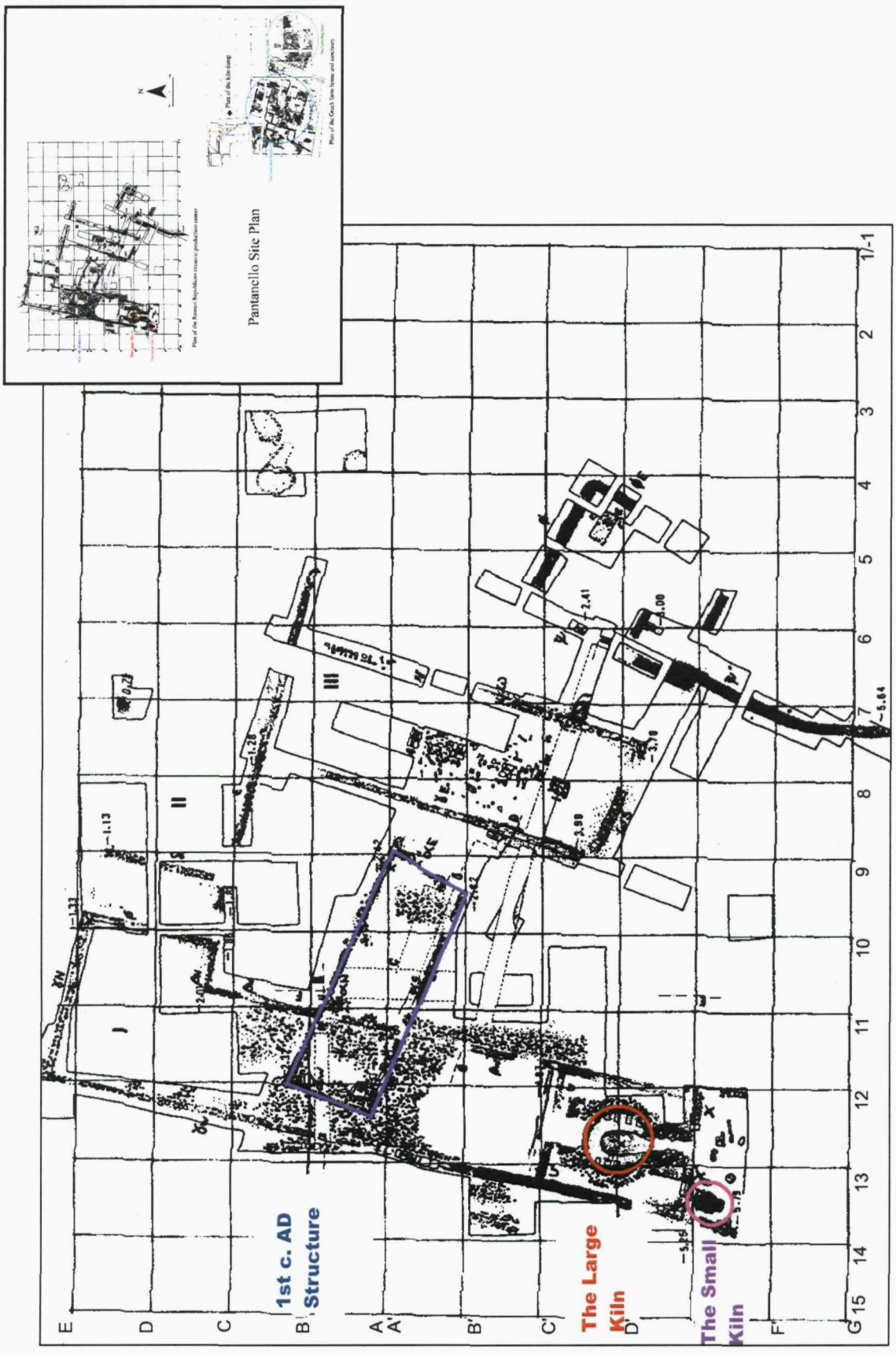


Figure 1.4a: The site plan of the northwest quadrant of Pizzica Pantanello. Both the first century AD structure and the two kilns are highlighted, with the Roman Republican ceramic production center in original print (from Carter 1983b: Fig. 3). Each grid represents an area equal to 5 meters square. In order to understand the relationship of Figures 1.4a and b, a map is supplied in the upper right hand corner.

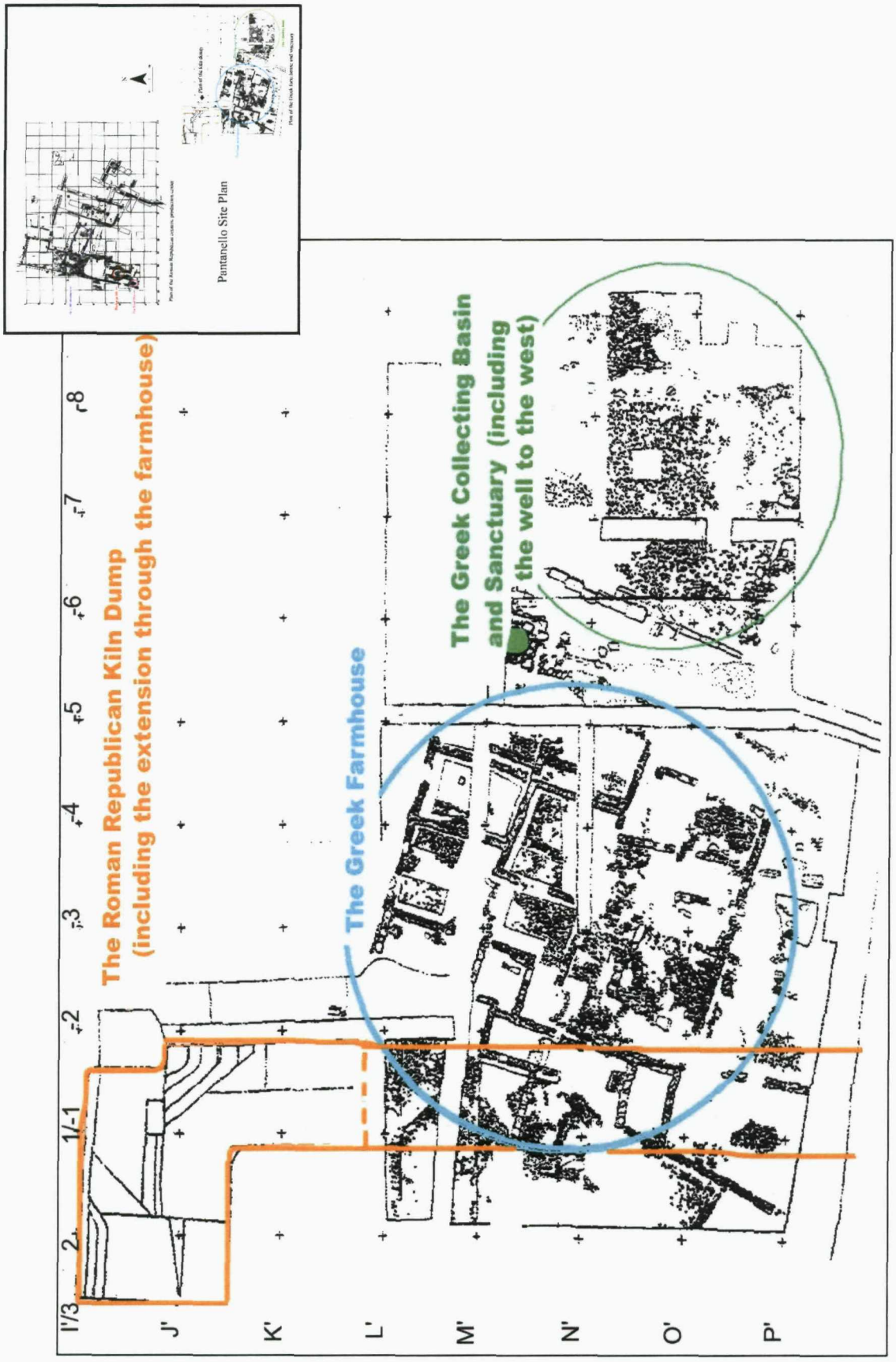


Figure 1.4b: The site plan of the southeast quadrant of Pizzica Pantanello. Both the area of the kiln dump and the well are highlighted and the general areas of the Greek farmhouse and collecting basin are circled (from Carter 1994a: Ill. 7.15). Each grid represents an area of 5 meters square. In order to understand the relationship of Figure 1.4a and b, a map is supplied in the upper right hand corner.

kiln, Carter (1983b: 466) suggested that the site remained in use as a probable distribution centre until as late as the 4th century AD.

1.2 Evidence of exchange and distribution in the territory of Metaponto

The following two sub-sections will discuss earlier published work on ceramic production in the Metapontino[4], as well as conclusions drawn from seed pollen analysis conducted in the area.

1.2.1 Ceramic production in the Metapontine territory

At the village site of Sant'Angelo Vecchio (Edlund 1986: 119 - 122) a 4th century BC kiln and two 2nd century BC kilns were thought to have produced small ceramic wares such as terracotta figurines and votives. The abundance of these fine wares recovered in the Archaic to early Hellenistic sanctuary and collecting basin at Pantanello (Carter forthcoming) suggests that Sant'Angelo Vecchio may have supplied these ceramic goods to Pantanello and possibly to other neighboring communities. Similarly by the mid-3rd century BC, two kilns thought to have produced amphorae (D'Andria 1980: 41 - 50) were excavated in the *kerameikos*[5] of Metaponto. However, D'Andria does not mention the type names of these amphorae, making a commentary on their distribution pattern premature.

It was not until the excavation of the two 2nd century BC kilns at the site of Pantanello that specific ware groups were identified as having been produced in this region. Both Metapontine Greco-Italic amphorae, as well as the Metapontine Type were found in abundance in the kiln deposit at Pantanello, suggesting that these amphorae were produced at this ceramic production centre (Carter 1983a; Álvarez 1991). By correlating the provenience of these Metapontine amphorae with the known agriculture and ceramic production in the area, the system of exchange and distribution in the Metapontino will be suggested in this thesis. Also recovered in this deposit were numerous misfired grey ware and cooking ware fragments, which were thought to have been produced in these Roman Republican kilns (Carter 1983a; Gabrielli forthcoming; Van Burgers forthcoming).

[4] The term Metapontino is an alternate way of referring to the Metapontine territory.
[5] *Kerameikos* is a Greek word meaning the area of ceramic production.

1.2.2 Seed pollen analyses in the Metapontine territory

At the site of Pantanello, seed pollen analyses revealed a pollen profile dating from the Archaic to the Roman Republican periods (Carter and Costantini 1994: 101 - 117). These analyses demonstrate that grain was consistently the dominant crop throughout the periods considered. By the mid to late 4th century BC, olive reached its peak in production coming in a close second to grain. According to Carter *et al* (1985: 281 - 312) viticulture was considered to be relatively important during the mid to late 4th century BC. However, data presented in a subsequent article (Carter and Costantini 1994: 105), contradicts the previous conclusions indicating that while viticulture remained constant throughout the periods, it played a comparatively minor role in the agriculture of the region. At this point it is important to note that pollens, such as grape, are not well represented by the methods used in these studies. In accordance with Carter and Costantini's (1994: 101 – 117) latter data set, similar results were found at the site of Roccagloriosa (Fig. 1.1) during the same period (Gualtieri and Fracchia 1990: 362). By the early 3rd century BC the pollen profile indicated that there was a severe decline in all agricultural production levels (Carter and Costantini 1994: 101 - 117). This latter trend continued throughout the Roman Republican period.

1.3 Conclusions

From the late Classical period through the Roman Republican period the political climate of Magna Grecia was changing rapidly. The Greco-Italic amphora appeared on the Magna Grecian landscape during the Classical period when ancient Metaponto was still firmly Greek. However, during the Hellenistic period the Roman forces moved further south, changing the political climate and the economy of the region. While this thesis was not designed to be an economic study of the Metapontino, the Metapontine amphora assemblage encompasses the entire Greco-Italic Type series dating from the 5th - 1st centuries BC, making it an ideal assemblage with which to suggest further discussion of the changing economic panorama of the region. Therefore the following chapter will discuss the previous research of the Greco-Italic Type, as well as the Metapontine Type and the Baldacci Ic Type.

Chapter 2
Literature review of the Greco-Italic and Metapontine Types

This chapter consists of an in-depth discussion of the previous research conducted on both the Greco-Italic and the Metapontine Types. The Baldacci Ic Type, being similar in form and fabric (Chapter 4) to the Metapontine Type, will also be discussed.

2.0 Previous Research

2.0.1 The Greco-Italic Type

Given the complicated history of the Greco-Italic Type, a concordance is supplied in Table 2.1 of the various typologies that have been applied to these amphorae.

Benoît (1961: 36 - 41) first used the name Greco-Italic to describe over 400 amphorae recovered at the underwater site of Grand Congloué off Marseilles. After further analysis of these forms Benoît realized, based on the variety of shapes and sizes recovered, that these amphorae were being produced at numerous production centres during more than one period in antiquity. Eleven years later, Baldacci (1972a: 25 - 27) divided the forms produced in Apulia into groups using his own numerical system (Baldacci Types Ia - c & IIa - b). Dating from the end of the 3rd to the beginning of the 2nd century BC the Baldacci Type IIa is considered by Cotton (1992: 197 - 200) to be the typical Greco-Italic Type. In support of the dates Baldacci gave to this type, an example of this amphora was recovered at the site of Botromagno, Gravina (Apulia) dating to circa 200 BC (Cotton 1992: 197 - 200). Besides having a rim that was triangular in cross section, the Baldacci Type IIa was found associated with a button style base (Baldacci 1972a: 25 - 27) that is similar in shape to the Metapontine Greco-Italic MGS VI Subgroup depicted in Figures 4.5/2 and 4.8/2[1]. In accordance with Baldacci, Cotton (1992: 197) also believes that the Baldacci Type IIa almost certainly originated in Apulia, perhaps in the city of Tarentum.

Baldacci (1972b: 127 - 128) remarked that any complete typology of the Greco-Italic amphora would be quite complicated, however, ten years later Lyding-Will (1982: 338 - 356) declared the Greco-Italic Type as not being insoluble and proceeded to make

[1] Figure 4.5/2 was found associated with a base like the one depicted in Figure 4.8/2.

Vandermersch 1994	Lyding-Will 1989	Manacorda 1986 & 1989	Lyding-Will 1982	Baldacci 1972
MGS III	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing
MGS IV	L-W Type 1a	Probably Early Greco-Italic	L-W Type A2	nothing
MGS V	L-W Type 1d	Probably Early Greco-Italic	L-W Type A1	nothing
nothing	Probably L-W Type 1b	nothing	L-W Type B	nothing
MGS VI	L-W Type 1c	Probably Late Greco-Italic	L-W Type C	Probably Baldacci Type IIa
MGS VI	nothing	Probably Late Greco-Italic	L-W Type D	nothing
nothing	nothing	Probably Late Greco-Italic	L-W Type E	nothing

Table 2.1: The different typologies applied to the Greco-Italic Type and how they are related (Baldacci 1972; Lyding-Will 1982 and 1989; Manacorda 1986 and 1989; Vandermersch 1994).

type divisions without reference to Baldacci's typology. By correlating the form of the amphora with the language used for the stamps, Lyding-Will deduced that there were five Greco-Italic Subtypes (Lyding-Will Types A - E). While superficially this method seemed logical, Lyding-Will (1982: 338 - 356) had not taken into account the variations that can be found within an individual pottery let alone those of two or three potteries located within the same territory. A prime example of this is the Greco-Italic Lyding-Will (L-W) Type B, dating to the last half of the 3rd century BC, which she believed to be a separate type. While Lyding-Will (1982: 345 - 346) acknowledged that her Greco-Italic L-W Type B is quite similar to her Greco-Italic L-W Type A, she does not seem to consider that this variation could be due to either the non-standardization of the type or to the sale of sloppily manufactured amphorae. In a later article, discussed in more detail below, Manacorda (1986: 581) does not recognize the Greco-Italic L-W Type B as a viable form.

The L-W Greco-Italic Type A was divided into two subgroups, the L-W Subtypes A1 and A2 (Lyding-Will's 1982: 345 - 346), both of which date from the late 4th to the early 3rd centuries BC. Predicated on both the Greek stamps found associated with the L-W A1 and A2 Subtypes, as well as the frequent finds of these amphorae in and around Sicily, Lyding-Will (1982: 344) believes that these amphorae were mainly Sicilian in origin with possible production centres also in Greece and Iberia. With the Greco-Italic L-W Type C, which dated to the 3rd century BC, Lyding-Will (1982: 346 - 348) describes the development of a stronger transport jar with an enlarged capacity. Based on this development Lyding-Will refers to this form as the first evidence of the Romanization of the Greco-Italic form. Lyding-Will thought that the Latin script used on this form, as well as on the L-W Types D and E, indicated that many were Italian in origin. Lyding-Will interpreted both of the latter types as evidence of the Romans pressing forward with economic activity during the first half of the second century BC. The L-W Type E came from northeastern Spain, predicated on the numerous L-W Type E amphorae recovered there, as well as on the deep red fabric commonly associated with this type[2] (Lyding-Will 1982: 354 - 356).

Manacorda (1986: 581 - 586) agrees that the L-W Type A may have been produced in or near a dominantly Greek city in Sicily, however he stresses that the Greek letters could also be from elsewhere in the Aegean, such as from Greece.

[2] Lyding-Will's vague description of this fabric is similar to many of the fabric classes described by Keay (1984) that originated in North Africa.

Manacorda (1986: 581) does not consider the L-W Type B to be a viable type, since Lyding-Will (1982: 345 - 346) seems only to distinguish this form from the L-W Type A based on hurried manufacturing techniques. As discussed above this type could be an example of sloppy construction and therefore would be deemed as having insufficient defining characteristics to warrant a separate type, especially since the production periods of both vessel forms are the same. When discussing the L-W Types C, D and E, Manacorda (1986: 584 - 586) also questions whether these types can be distinguished sufficiently from the L-W Type A. While Manacorda admits that these forms were being produced in a variety of potteries, based mainly on the stamped amphorae, he stresses that stamps alone do not create a new type of amphora. Returning to the initial research conducted by Benoît (1957: 251 - 256), Manacorda reiterates how the typology of the Greco-Italic amphora still remains ambiguous and therefore concludes that without further scientific research the typological definition of Greco-Italic subtypes cannot be accurately made.

In a later article Lyding-Will (1989: 297 - 309) proceeded to rename the Greco-Italic subtype series again (L-W Types 1a - 1d), without adequate reference to either Manacorda's 1986 article or her own previous typology, resulting in further complicating the Greco-Italic subtype series. Given that the photos in both articles are of the same forms, it becomes evident that the 1989 L-W Type 1a equals the 1982 L-W Type A2; the 1989 L-W Type 1c equals the 1982 L-W Type C and the 1989 L-W Type 1d equals the 1982 L-W Type A1. It can only be inferred that the 1989 L-W Type 1b may be the same as the 1982 L-W Type B since no photo of this form was supplied (Lyding-Will 1989: 297 - 309). Lyding-Will disregarded her own L-W Type E form in this publication. In sum, rather than building on her previous findings, Lyding-Will seems to have chosen to discuss only the forms that were relatively well received by other specialists, such as Manacorda (1986: 581 – 586), leaving the more questionable forms out of the main text.

In the same publication Manacorda (1989: 443 - 444) again attempts to elucidate the subject of the Greco-Italic amphorae, however, this time without reference to any of Lyding-Will's previous articles. Here Manacorda tries to simplify the issue by stating that only two Greco-Italic types exist, an early 'Hellenized' and a late 'Romanized' Greco-Italic Subtype. Manacorda (1989: 443 - 444) believed that the early Greco-Italic Subtype was produced mainly in Sicily from the end of the 4th to the mid 3rd centuries BC and that it was not until the late Greco-Italic Subtype, dating to the end of the 3rd

century BC, that a typological difference in the manufacturing techniques of the type's form becomes apparent. However, a potential problem with this typology is that by limiting the Greco-Italic Type to two broad subtypes it is possible that intermediary forms would be disregarded, resulting in the over-simplification of the type.

Five years later, in reaction to Lyding-Will's (1982, 1989) research, Vandermersch (1994: 69 - 92) created a Greco-Italic subtype series based on Lyding-Will's typology that documented the Greco-Italic Type as having four subtypes, the Greco-Italic MGS III – VI (Table 2.1). Lyding-Will's (1982) Greco-Italic L-W Type A1 became the Greco-Italic MGS V, the L-W Type A2 became the MGS IV and the L-W Types C and D became the MGS VI. As was the case with Manacorda (1986), Vandermersch does not mention the L-W Type B as a viable subtype. First to be addressed in Vandermersch's (1994: 69 - 71) type series is the Greco-Italic MGS III Subtype, also termed the proto-Greco-Italic Type dating from the late 5th to the early 3rd centuries BC (Epifanio 1982: 68; Empereur & Hesnard 1987: 26). This amphora type is an intermediary form between the Corinthian Type B amphora (Appendix 1) and what was referred to as the first Greco-Italic amphora[3]. Neither Manacorda (1986; 1989) nor Lyding-Will (1982; 1989) has recognized this Greco-Italic subtype.

Recovered throughout ancient Bruttium (Calabria), Lucania (Basilicata) and northern Sicily, the Greco-Italic MGS III Subtype is easily distinguishable from the other Greco-Italic MGS subtypes by its unique base, which Vandermersch (1994: 70) described as a flat-bottomed hollow cone with a button shape molded on the flattened tip (Fig. 4.3a and b). Predicated on Vandermersch's (1994: 71) research, this subtype is thought to have had multiple centres of production located on the southwestern half of the Ionian coast from Locri to Montegiordano, including such sites as Croton, Kaulonia, Heraklea and Thurii. In support of Vandermersch's findings, Brizzi (1990: 300 - 302) has defined what he refers to as a local Calabrian Greco-Italic amphora dating from the end of the 4th to the mid 3rd centuries BC. Based on the figures that accompany this report, Brizzi's local Greco-Italic amphora equates to the Greco-Italic MGS IIIc Subgroup as referenced in Chapter 4 (Fig. 4.1/2a and b). While both the Greco-Italic MGS III and the Greco-Italic MGS IV date to the Classical and Hellenistic periods,

[3] The Corinthian Type B, dating from 460 - late 4th century BC (Whitbread 1995: 259 - 60), is considered to be the predecessor of the Proto Greco-Italic Type, it has no clear relationship with the Corinthian Types A and A' (Koehler forthcoming, cited by Whitbread 1995: 259), and as such may not be Corinthian in origin (Whitbread pers. comm.). It is therefore possible that the Corinthian Type B, which strongly resembles the Greco-Italic MGS IIIa Subgroup (Section 4.0.1.1), may belong in the same type grouping as the Greco-Italic MGS III Subtype.

Vandermersch (1994: 73 - 76) believes that they should not to be confused. However, Vandermersch admits that if an entire MGS IV form is not recovered, then the ability to distinguish the Greco-Italic MGS III from the MGS IV Subtype diminishes considerably. Based on the above information the distinguishing features between these two amphora types are unclear, indicating that they should be placed in the same type grouping rather than treated as separate types.

Previously known as the Greco-Italic Lyding-Will Type A2, the Greco-Italic MGS IV Subtype has a relatively wide distribution pattern throughout most of Magna Grecia, including Bruttium, the Tyrrhenian coast of Lucania and the south of Campania (Vandermersch 1994: 73 - 76). Due to the depiction of these amphorae on an Apulian made black gloss vase, Vandermersch also notes that this form may have traveled as far north as Apulia. In general agreement with Lyding-Will's (1986; 1989) research, Vandermersch (1994: 75) believes that this subtype may have been produced in Sicily and/or mainland Magna Grecia. This was predicated on the language used on the stamps. In support of this conclusion the petrological analysis conducted by Peacock and Williams (1986: 23 - 27) indicated that the L-W Type A2 was produced in Sicily.

Greco-Italic amphorae dating to the Hellenistic and early Roman Republican periods were also recovered at the site of Otranto, Apulia (Arthur 1992: 200 - 201). Arthur (1992: 200) wrote that the Greco-Italic Type was fundamental to the understanding of the changing economic and political regimes during the Hellenistic period. He did not however, adequately address the Greco-Italic Type, as he did not provide descriptions or drawings of the amphorae that might indicate to which subtype they belong. He did supply drawings and fabric descriptions of an undefined Greek amphora that is a good match for the Greco-Italic MGS IIIa Subgroup (Section 4.0.1.1). Arthur (1992: 202) concluded that the Greco-Italic amphorae recovered at Otranto were difficult to distinguish from the Dressel 1A Type, which implies that these amphorae may have belonged in the Greco-Italic MGS VI Subtype. Based on both the fabric descriptions supplied by Arthur (1992: 200) and the ones supplied in Chapter 4 of this thesis on the local Bradano trough clays, it appears that these amphorae may be Italian in origin.

Another early Greco-Italic Subtype produced during the late Classical to the late Hellenistic periods in Sicily and on mainland Magna Grecia is the Greco-Italic MGS V amphora, previously known as the Greco-Italic Lyding-Will Type A1 (Lyding-Will 1982; Vandermersch 1994: 76 - 80). Predicated on the numerous vitrified waster

sherds[4] recovered at the rural site of Poggio Marcato Agnone on the southwest coast of Sicily, the presence of a production centre was suggested (Vandermersch 1994: 79). Based on the findings of De Juliis (1985: 561 - 562), Vandermersch (1994: 80) also believes it possible that this form was produced in one of the pottery centres recovered at Tarentum, however, there was no archaeological evidence to support this hypothesis. In accordance with Vandermersch's (1994: 76 - 80) dates of production for this form, an amphora matching the description of the Greco-Italic MGS V Subtype was found in the *stoa*[5] at Metapontum in direct association with Corinthian Type B amphorae dating to the same period (Giardino 1978: 420 - 421). Also in further support of these dates, Herring (2000: 207) discovered an intact Greco-Italic MGS V Subtype (Fig. 4.4) in or near tomb 6, which dated to the late 4th/early 3rd centuries BC at the site of Botromagno, Gravina (Apulia).

After discussing these last three Greco-Italic amphora subtypes, it is necessary to return to the original debate between Lyding-Will (1982; 1989) and Manacorda (1986; 1989), concerning the validity behind dividing the Greco-Italic Type into a multitude of subtypes. As mentioned previously in this section, Vandermersch (1994: 73 - 76) conceded that if the example of the Greco-Italic MGS IV amphora is incomplete, then distinguishing this subtype from the Greco-Italic MGS III Subtype is difficult. With the Greco-Italic MGS III, IV and V amphorae dating to similar, if not the same, time frames the question again arises concerning the possibility that these early Greco-Italic subtypes belong in one non-standardized amphora subtype with numerous different production sites. As mentioned previously, Manacorda (1986; 1989) argued that there is not enough evidence to divide this type into more than two subtypes, an early and a late Greco-Italic Subtype, which would then place Vandermersch's Greco-Italic MGS III - MGS V Subtypes into the early Greco-Italic Subtype. However, if the Greco-Italic Type is reduced to having only two subtypes, it is important to recognize that they were produced at different sites and that while there may have been intra-regional standardization of the subtypes, there was no inter-regional standardization of the subtypes.

The last Greco-Italic amphora discussed by Vandermersch, the Greco-Italic MGS VI Subtype, dates to the Hellenistic and Roman Republican periods. It was previously known as the late Greco-Italic Subtype (Manacorda 1986, 1989), the Lyding-

[4] The term 'waster sherd' refers to ceramic vessels that were deemed not useable based on breakage, vitrification and deformation of the vessel in firing.
[5] The *stoa* has been defined as the northern section of the Roman city centre.

Will Types C and D (Lyding-Will 1982: 346 - 353) and the Lamboglia 4 Type (Lamboglia 1955: 264 - 265). While Lamboglia (1955: 264) described the origin of this Roman Republican amphora as generally coming from commercial centres on mainland Magna Grecia, Benoît (1961: 38 - 40) wrote that the subtype also originated in Sicily. Based on numerous misfired amphora sherds recovered, this form was also believed to have been produced in Calabria at the site of Nocera Terinese between 280/260 BC and 210 BC (Valenza Mele 1989, 1991). If the Baldacci Type IIa mentioned previously is the equivalent to the Greco-Italic L-W Type C and the Greco-Italic MGS VI Subtype, then this form was also likely to be produced in Apulia. After petrological analysis of the clay fabric of the Greco-Italic L-W Type D amphora, Peacock and Williams (1986: 23 - 27) believe that this subtype was also produced at Pompeii in Campania and Cosa in coastal Etruria. Similarly, predicated on the presence of a kiln large enough to have fired amphorae and on the numerous Metapontine Greco-Italic amphorae recovered in the kiln dump, this type was also thought to have been produced at the site of Pizzica Pantanello (Carter 1983a).

2.0.2 The Metapontine Type

In the last 20 years the Metapontine Type has become commonly known in southern Italy (Giardino pers. comm.; Álvarez 1991), however there are few publications regarding this type of amphora. The Metapontine Type, as well as the Greco-Italic MGS VI Subtype, was thought to have been produced at the site of Pantanello during the 2nd - 1st centuries BC (Carter 1983a). In support of these dates this type was also recovered in the destruction level of the *stoa* in Metapontum, which dated from the 2nd to the 1st centuries BC (DeSiena and Giardino 1994: 200 - 201). Based on the research conducted for this thesis, the clay fabric of this amphora type is the same as that of the Greco-Italic MGS VI Subtype recovered at Pantanello (Section 4.0.1.2). While Álvarez (1991) has attempted to define the Metapontine Type, his research remains incomplete, making it difficult to use any of his data as conclusive evidence for use in this thesis. While Metapontine amphorae[6] have been recovered at the sites of Fattoria Fabrizio, Sant'Angelo Grieco, Sant'Angelo Vecchio and San Biago (Appendix 2 Table 2), information concerning these amphorae has never been published. This amphora type has characteristics similar to the Baldacci Type Ic

[6] When referring to Metapontine amphorae both the Metapontine Greco-Italic MGS VI Subgroup (Section 4.0.1.2) and the Metapontine Type (Section 4.0.2) are considered.

(Baldacci 1972a: Table 1 #9), as well as to an amphora originating in the region of La Rosa, Apulia (Palazzo 1993: 227 - 236). It is therefore not surprising that the Metapontine Type has become somewhat confused with these Apulian types.

2.1 Conclusions

In an effort to simplify the Greco-Italic Type, this thesis will refer to Vandermersch's (1994) type series, since he has already renamed the Greco-Italic series with reference to previous publications. However as noted previously (p. 24), some of Vandermersch's types, such as the Greco-Italic MGS IV, do not seem warranted and therefore will not be mentioned. In the following chapter previous and current methodologies will be discussed, followed by the presentation of the results of this body of research in Chapter 4. Then in Chapter 5 theories concerning this problematic amphora type will be discussed.

Chapter 3

Approaches to the Fabrics of the Metapontine Amphorae

In order to deduce the origin of the Metapontine amphora assemblage discussed in Section 2.0, this chapter includes an overview of the geology of the Bradano Valley. Previous methodologies used in ceramic research will also be outlined. For comparison to the Metapontine assemblage, a literature review of previous fabric analysis applied to ceramics in southern Magna Grecia will be discussed. While this thesis focuses on the region where the Metapontine assemblage was thought to have originated, Section 3.2 will also discuss previous fabric analysis conducted in the Sinni Valley, Calabria, as well as in Apulia. The chapter concludes with a section on the methodology used for this thesis.

3.0 Geology of the region

The Bradano trough, where the Metapontine territory is situated, is bound by the Puglian carbonate platform to the east and by the southern Apennines to the west. Covering much of the coastal area of Basilicata, the Bradano trough is comprised of five rivers, the Sinni, Agri, Cavone, Basento and Bradano rivers (Fig. 1.1). The Sinni river to the south acts as the division line between the regions of Calabria and Basilicata. Similarly, the Bradano river to the north demarcates the regional boundary between Apulia and Basilicata. While the rivers Cavone, Basento and Bradano flow through the territory of Metaponto[1] (Fig. 1.2), the Agri River, to the south of the Metapontino, is located to the northeast of the ancient city of Heraclea.

A coastal plain with deeply incised channels, the Bradano trough exhibits remnants of elevated Pleistocene terraces and sub parallel sets of Marine terrace scarps (Abbott 1997: 27, Figs. 3.1 and 3.2). It is composed mainly of highly calcareous marine and fluviatile clays, sands and conglomerates deposited onto a floor of limestone during the Pleistocene (Prag et al 1974: 158). The majority of the trough's sediments originated in the tectonically active area to the north and to the west (Abbott 1997: 27 - 29), with the body of the trough filled by calcareous, Plio-Pleistocene clays. These clays, the Argille Subapennine or Argille Azurre, consist of quartz, phyllosilicates,

[1] See Section 1.2.1 for a more complete description of the geographical context of the area.

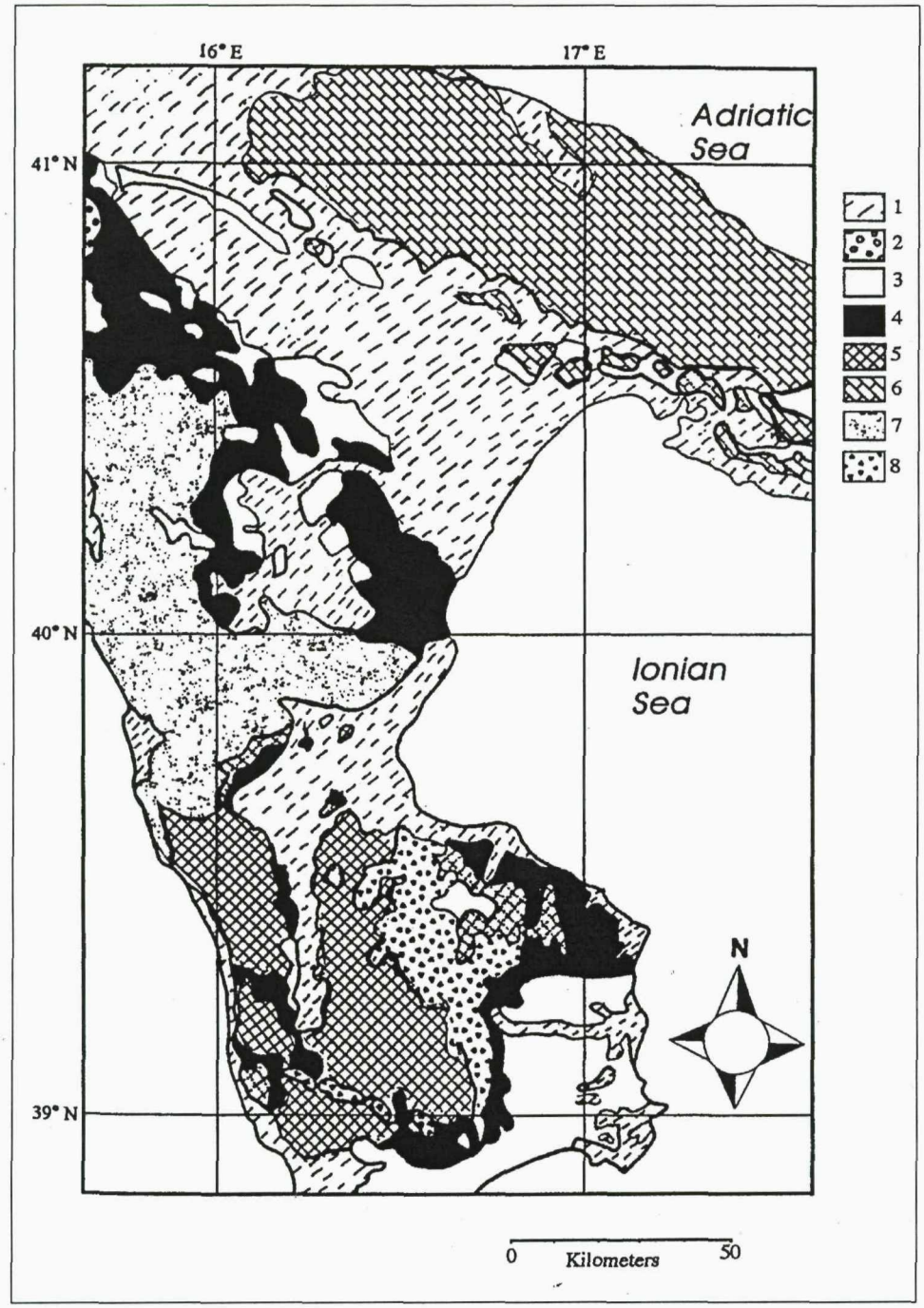
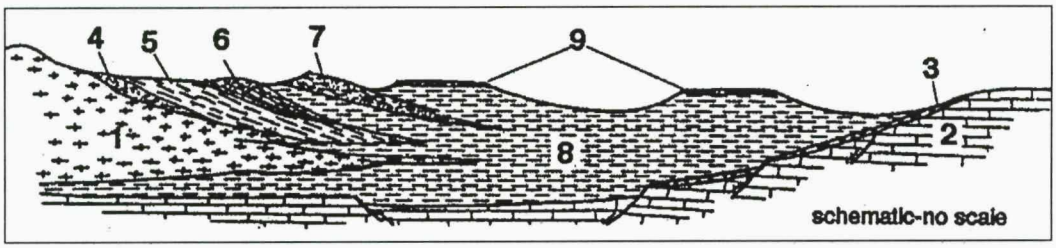


Figure 3.1: Bedrock geology of southern Italy, adapted from the Carta Geologica D'Italia, Foglio 3 and Foglio 5. (1) Holocene/Pleistocene continental and neritic terrigenous deposits overlying older bathyal clays and marls; (2) Quaternary volcanics; (3) Lower Pleistocene/Pliocene terrigenous marine sands, conglomerates, marls and clays; (4) Miocene/Palaeocene marine sandstones, turbidites, marls, shales and limestones, moderately to steeply dipping, moderate to strong tectonic deformation; (5) Pre-Alpine Metamorphics, diverse metaigneous and metasedimentary rocks of low to high grade, local ophiolites, some localized Alpine metamorphism; (6) Cretaceous limestones and skeletal limestones, local sandstones, shales and marls, little tectonic deformation; (7) Cretaceous/Triassic limestones, micrites, shales and dolomites, very strongly deformed and locally metamorphosed; (8) Palaeozoic granites and granodiorites (from Abbott 1997: 25 – 26).



1) Allochthonous rocks of Cretaceous to Miocene age; strongly deformed.
2) Cretaceous carbonate rocks.
3) Gravina Calcarenites.
4) Dipping sandstones.
5) Argille subapennine/Argille Azurre (subpennine clays).
6) Garaguso dipping sandstones.
7) Cerra del Cedro Conglomerate rocks.
8) Argille subapennine/Argille Azurre (subpennine clays).
9) Various litoral and continental clastics, including the sabbie del Staturo, Conglomerato di Irsina, Sabbie di Monte Marano and Calcarenti di Monte Catiglione.

Figure 3.2: Schematic cross-section of the Bradano trough (from Abbott 1997: 28).

calcite, minor amounts of plagioclase feldspars and virtually no orthoclase feldspars or dolomite. However, Williams (Prag et al 1974: 158 - 160) found orthoclase feldspar in the lower clay samples from Gravina (Apulia), which is located in the same Holocene/Pleistocene continental and neritic terrigenous deposits. Abbott (1997: 27 - 29) found the Bradano sections to be dominated by quartz, while to the southwest the Basento and Cavone sections exhibited a more diverse lithology with larger sand grains found particularly in the Cavone drainage.

The upper valleys of the trough are underlain by diverse rock formations that have resulted in relatively different morphologies, particularly the rugged sandstone hills of the "Lucanian Dolomites" (Abbott 1997: 201). The principal rock outcroppings in the upper watersheds of the rivers Cavone, Basento and Bradano are complexly interbedded, faulted and partially metamorphosed turbidite sandstones, shales and calcareous rocks of the Eocene to Miocene age (Fig. 3.1). These rocks were then overlain by remnants of Pliocene conglomerates, sandstones and shales, such as the Argille di Gravina, Conglomerato di Serra del Cedro and Sabbioni di Garaguso (Fig. 3.2). In the Basento drainage, the upper reaches of the valley farther inland are also underlain by limestones and schists of the Cretaceous, Jurassic and Triassic age, including the Galistrino Flysch, Formazione di Monte Facito and a number of unnamed Mesozoic limestones (Abbott 1997: 30).

When Abbott (1997: 24) compared the geology of this region to the Crotone Peninsula, which is located approximately 200 kilometers to the south of Metaponto, both were found to contain relatively uniform calcareous material, which became coarser the higher the level of stratigraphy. While the basic geological contexts of the Metaponto and Crotone regions are similar, the Crotone-Spartivento basin is flanked by a granitic uplift. Another dissimilar feature between the two regions were the presence of two discrete, fluvially reworked volcanic ashes in the Late Holocene alluvium and in the Pleistocene fill on the Crotone Peninsula, compared to no volcanic ash beds in the Metapontine region (Abbott 1997: 203). However, Boenzi et al (1989: 191 - 196) have noted the presence of one volcanic ash bed in the Basento Valley.

3.1 Previous methodologies

To discuss the current methodology used in this thesis (Section 3.3) it is worthwhile to consider the methodologies that have been used in previous ceramic research. This section, as well as Section 3.3, follows the same format, starting with a

discussion of sampling methods, methods of fabric analysis including both hand specimen and petrological fabric analyses, and ending with methods of quantification.

3.1.1 Sampling methods

The first step, before fabric analysis or accurate quantification of the data can take place, is to divide the ceramic fabrics into similar groups from the same vessel type. Sinopoli (1996: 49 - 53) used the term "intuitive typology" to describe the actual process of laying sherds on a table and sorting them into piles of similar sherds. Orton et al (1993: 172) take this basic concept a step further by describing the sherds as coming from either "nuclear sherd families" (sherds coming from the same vessel) or "extended sherd families" (sherds coming from the same vessel type with the same fabric). While most of the articles published concerning fabric analysis in Magna Grecia do not discuss the "intuitive typology," Levi's (1999: 17 - 20, 23, 36) publication on the prehistoric ceramics of Sibari, Calabria, does outline the division of the sherd groups based on the definitions of the fabric types accompanied by the methods of manufacture. However, as Peacock and Williams (1986: 9) have pointed out, a report should ideally include a full catalogue of all the forms recorded, a statistical breakdown of their relative frequency and a full description of the fabric classes found, thus leaving the "intuitive typology" to be inferred from the presentation of the results. An example of this is the research conducted by Panella (1986: 606 - 636, 1989: 139 - 178) at the site of Ostia. While she does not describe her sampling techniques, one can infer from the graphs presented that she used sherd count as the means to apply further quantification. In contrast, most published articles on the form and fabric of pottery from Basilicata and Apulia, such as Giardino (1998), Carter (1994), Arthur[2] (1992), DeSiena and Giardino[3] (1994), and D'Andria[4] (1980), do not include a full catalogue with images, nor mention fabric classes. Usually in these articles one finds vessels referred to by type name with a 1:10 scale image.

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[2] Arthur's (1992) research on the amphorae recovered at Otranto is discussed in section 2.0.1.
[3] DeSiena and Giardino's (1994) research on the Metapontine amphora recovered in the city centre of Metaponto is discussed in section 2.0.2.
[4] D'Andria's (1980) reaearch on the production centres in the Metapontino is discussed in Section 1.1.

3.1.2 Fabric analysis techniques

3.1.2.1 Hand specimen analysis

After the "intuitive typology" is complete and the ceramic fabrics are sorted and sampled, hand specimen analysis can begin. Williams (Prag et al 1974: 160 - 161) found that when analyzing the color of a clay fabric, such as southern Italian clay fabrics, the differential effects of firing on the structure and color of the clay bodies can be misleading, making it imperative that the inclusions in the clay body are meticulously noted. Orton et al (1993: 133 - 138) relay the importance of measuring the percentage and the size of the inclusions, as well as the hardness of the fabric and the inclusions themselves based on Mohs 10 point scale of hardness. However, given the technological limitations encountered at most archaeological sites, rarely are more than four levels of this scale used (Peacock 1977: 30). A fingernail, copper wire, window glass and/or a steel blade[5] can measure the hardness of the fabric relatively accurately (Peacock 1977: 30; Orton et al 1993: 133 - 138). The way in which a sherd fractures can also indicate how the vessel was fired: a rough, hackly break-line can indicate that there was a higher percentage of inclusions in the clay fabric and/or the fabric was fired at a lower temperature; a concoidal or smooth fracture can indicate the vessel was fired at a higher temperature; and a laminated fracture can sometimes indicate that there were problems in firing (Orton et al 1993: 70). Stylized cross sections can also reveal whether or not the pieces were fired in an oxidizing or reducing environment (Orton et al 1993: 134).

3.1.2.2 Petrological analysis

Upon completion of hand specimen analysis, Williams (1983: 324) believes it essential that petrological details accompany the macroscopic descriptions of the sherds, for it is only after petrological analysis has been conducted that a more accurate definition of the composition of the clay fabric is possible. At this stage, an important question is whether or not to characterize the clay paste and slip in addition to the inclusions and temper added to the clay paste (Rice 1987: 371). However, since one of the limitations of thin-section analysis is that it does not fully allow for the determination of the mineral composition of the clay paste (Williams 1983: 303, 323),

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[5] These measures are respectively 2 - 2.5, 3, 4 or a 6 on the Mohs 10-point scale of mineral hardness.

other forms of analysis are required. It is the inclusions found in the clay paste that define the fabric type and, if they are found to be distinct enough, can suggest the provenience of a clay fabric. Williams (1983: 316, 323) points out that when there are several centres of manufacture producing typologically similar forms, problems can arise involving accurate identification of the source areas. In addition, potters tend to choose weathered and disintegrated material when adding temper to the clay making the identification of the inclusions more difficult (Williams 1983: 302). The alteration of the minerals found in the clay fabric when the firing temperature is over 1,000° Celsius can pose other difficulties.

If the inclusions, such as quartz, are found to be ubiquitous, Peacock (1971: 255 - 259) has found that the percentage, size, roundness and sorting of these materials can be indicative of a specific pottery production centre or of a cluster of production centres found in the same geological area. Therefore, sampling of local clays and sand or any other materials that could be used as temper can be useful in identifying the ceramic fabric of any given region. However, if the results of petrological thin-section analysis are inconclusive or need to be refined, then chemical analysis, such as heavy mineral separation, may be required (Williams 1983: 302). Heavy mineral separation allows for a wider range of minerals with a greater gravity than 2.9 to be analyzed (Williams 1983: 305 - 306). By utilizing this method a greater number of variables that might better characterize a clay fabric as having come from a certain geological area become possible. However, in comparison to thin-section analysis, heavy mineral separation requires a relatively large sample size and is a time-consuming method that requires the sherds to be crushed, the grains passed through a sieve and after separation the minerals need to be identified, counted and calculated for each type present (Williams 1983: 305 - 306).

3.1.3 Pottery quantification

Before the process of pottery quantification can begin, the type of deposit and the location of the site(s) in question need to be taken into consideration. For example, a site with a dump may have a different composition than one with a farmhouse. The location of a deposit in a rural town as opposed to a port-town can dictate what the assemblage's composition will be (Tomber 1993: 148). For instance, one would expect that amphorae would normally be more common near a port than in a rural town. Depending on the scale of the research there are two forms of examination: micro-scale

examination, which includes local or regional pottery patterns by focusing on ceramic types with a restricted distribution and macro-scale examination, which reflects long distance distribution (Tomber 1993: 148).

Basic methods of quantification that can be applied to both micro and macro-scale examinations are sherd count, weight and vessel equivalence[6] (Orton et al 1993: 169; Tomber 1993: 148). In order to reflect the proportion of same vessels within a given population, Orton et al (1993: 169) believe that both sherd count and sherd weight are relatively accurate measures. Here the idea of "brokenness," the average number of sherds a certain type of vessel normally breaks into, comes into play revealing that certain types of vessels statistically break into more pieces than others (Orton et al 1993: 169). For example, the early Greco-Italic amphora breaks more easily than a late Greco-Italic amphora creating a lower ratio of sherds collected from the latter vessel. Another factor to consider is the depositional history of the vessels studied. Since like pieces tend to break at the same rate when in the same environment, Tomber (1993: 149) believes that if only one deposit is involved, the issue of overall brokenness of a certain vessel type is no longer a problem.

Biases become evident when looking at sherd weight in mixed assemblages, such as the over-representation of forms that are consistently heavier (Orton et al 1993: 169). However, if like is consistently compared with like (e.g. fine wares with fine wares; amphorae with amphorae), then weight can prove to be an accurate measure for relative comparison (Tomber 1993: 149). With sherd weight taken into consideration the only quantitative measure that is considered to be unbiased, as well as statistically reliable, both for measuring proportions within an assemblage and for comparing them between assemblages is vessel equivalence (Orton et al 1993: 168 - 175). Two approaches to taking a vessel's equivalence follow:

1) Standardized weight: The total weight of the sherds recovered from one type of vessel is measured and then divided by the weight of a complete example of that vessel.

2) Estimated vessel equivalence (EVE): The measurement of a rim sherd as a fraction of the complete vessel (Orton et al 1993: 172 - 173). This fraction or

[6] Vessel equivalence is the representation of the percentage of the entire vessel found.

percentage of the rim[7] from the same vessel type is used to indicate the percentage of vessels present. What Orton et al (1993: 173) and Tomber (1993: 149) do not address is the possibility of incorporating data from the bases of distinctive vessel types, such as the amphorae, in their equations. While many amphora bases are directly correlated to a rim recovered at the same site, and as such should not be counted, often the fabric of a base does not match any of the rims in that assemblage and then should be counted separately.

Pertaining to the second method noted above, it is important to keep in mind that there are two different ways to calculate the total number of vessels: the minimum count method, which uses the EVE total to estimate the minimum number of same type vessels present and the maximum count method, which counts each sherd as an entire vessel and thus negates the logic behind the use of EVEs. Tomber (1993: 149) writes that while ideally EVEs should be used, it is not always practical when a vast number of sherds have to be processed. Also by limiting analysis to only the rim sherds, valuable dating and source information from the body sherds is lost. While there are biases in all methods, by consistently employing the same methods of quantification the correlation between percentage values is generally greater than ninety percent (Millett 2000: 53 - 59). In addition, by collecting both data sets it is then possible to evaluate variations found in either set of results. Millett (2000: 53 - 59) continues by reminding us that one needs to rely on empirical studies, which demonstrate a high correlation between the results of quantification by sherd weight and sherd count. Also to be considered is the *evrep*. Orton et al (1993: 172) coined this term as an alternate form of estimation of the vessels present, which takes into account whether or not sherds come from the same vessel.

In general, when comparing the percentages of different types within a deposit, derived from either weight or count, Tomber (1993: 150) writes that these percentages need to be calculated against either the total assemblage (as applied by Riley 1977, 85 - 124) or by particular ware groups (as applied by Tomber 1986: 34 - 58). Tomber (1993: 150) considers the latter method to be preferable since it overcomes the problems listed in the previous paragraphs concerning the different rates of breakage and the variety of weights that same vessel groups can have. These percentages can then form the basis for economic inferences and can provide an easy index for deposit comparisons when

[7] The choice of either rims or handles is dependent on what part best defines the type of vessel you are studying (Tomber 1993: 149).

only a small number of assemblages are involved. This method also reflects overall trends and more detailed variations relating to the deposit's location and function (Tomber 1993: 150). If there are not too many variables and sites, this can be partially compensated for by ranking types according to popularity and not by comparing the actual values. In contrast, if there are too many deposits and/or variables, then the deposits can be combined into phases by assigning each sherd to a notional point in time based on the date range provided by the parallels examined (Orton C.R. & J.L. Orton 1975: 285 - 287). By emphasizing the mean, much of the variability, which resulted from functional differences, will be smoothed over and broader contrasts will be highlighted. Millett (2000: 58) takes this one step further by discussing the methodology used by Carreté et al (1995, Chapter 9) where, instead of mapping or analyzing individual fabrics or types, the survey material collected in the *Ager Tarraconensis* was broadly grouped by periods, which provided a solution to the problem of unstratified assemblages and allowed for changes through time and between assemblages to be distinguished. However, Millett (2000: 58) admits that there were problems with overlap, due to certain fabrics continuing to be used between phases.

3.2 Previous petrological analysis conducted in southern Magna Grecia

As mentioned in Section 3.1.1, many archaeological sites in southern Magna Grecia have limited their analysis of the ceramic assemblages to macroscopic descriptions of the clay fabric, neglecting to apply petrological analysis, such as thin-section analysis, to their collection. For example, at the site of Botromagno, Apulia, Herring (2000: 101) refers to what he calls the local Bradano repertory based on the color of the clay matrix and on the color of the surface, including paint color. In this instance local versus non-local ceramic wares were defined solely by the form and technique used to manufacture a specific pottery type. However, as the current research indicates undecorated wares originating from a variety of places require the application of petrological analysis in order to ascertain their provenience. Therefore, in order to better address the question of provenience of the Metapontine amphorae, this section will focus on previous petrological analysis conducted on a variety of ceramic wares recovered in and around the territory of Metaponto.

Prag et al (1974: 153 - 187) sampled clays and ceramics from three areas: the Agri Valley to the south of Metaponto, the Bradano Valley, not including Metaponto and from Apulia to the north. Based on significant variations in the color, texture and

fabric of these samples, Williams (Prag et al 1974: 158 - 160) thin-sectioned fifteen sherds of black-glazed ware that came from five sites in southern Italy (Heraclea, Cozzo Presepe, Botromagno, Taranto and Egnazia). He also included a clay sample from Gravina, which had been fired to 800° Celsius, and a sherd from the Athenian Agora that was used as a control sample. Williams (Prag et al 1974: 158 - 160) found a slight variation in the distribution and relative frequency of granular calcite, carbonate muscovite and foraminifera in the south Italian fabrics. However, the control sample taken from the Agora in Athens could not be clearly distinguished from the Apulian fabrics. Based on these results, Williams (Prag et al 1974: 161) concluded that a source characterization and classification of most Hellenistic fine ware could not be accomplished using petrological microscopy alone.

As a result of the above findings, Schweizer (Prag et al 1974: 167 - 172) applied optical emission spectroscopy to the same samples and found that the composition pattern for all of the southern Italian clays, fired and unfired, fell into the same range as the Magna Grecian pottery groups. Marked differences were found between the Greek control group and the Italian wares (high NiO & Cr_2O_3 and low CaO in the Greek samples), but it was not until Schubiger (Prag et al 1974: 180) applied Average-Link-Cluster-Analysis[8] that the Athenian Agora samples could be considered distinct from the Apulian fabric clusters[9]. The pottery sherds from Heraclea, Cozzo Presepe and Botromagno were all found to be dominantly in Cluster 2 and sherds from both Taranto and Egnazia were spread over both Clusters 1 and 2, suggesting that these latter two samples came from a slightly different geological context. As a result, Williams (Prag et al 1974: 158 – 160) applied micro-mineralogical analysis (heavy mineral analysis) to nine of the sherds in question. This resulted in only one sherd from the Gravina group[10] 6(1) producing an adequate heavy mineral fraction (200μ - 60μ). The Policoro group 2a, the Gravina group 6(4) and the Egnazia group 5(10) all produced insufficient heavy mineral fractions and the Cozzo Presepe group 3(10/12) was deemed as being barely adequate. Based on these results Williams (Prag et al 1974: 164 – 165) concluded that a qualitative study of the heavy mineral suites revealed a fairly similar and generally well-defined mineral assemblage.

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[8] Average-Link-Cluster-Analysis compares the elemental composition of sherd pairs (Schubiger in Prag et al 1974: 178).

[9] Schubiger (Prag et al 1974: 172 – 183) used the term 'cluster' to denote a grouping of similar clay fabrics. In this thesis the term fabric class will be used instead.

[10] Williams (Prag et al 1974: 158 – 160) used the label 'Gravina group' to denote sherds coming from the same site that are not necessarily of the same clay fabric class.

Fifteen years later, Cipriano and Carre (1989: 68 - 70) conducted in depth visual analysis of amphora fabrics thought to be Apulian including the Baldacci Type Ic (Sections 2.0.2 and 4.0.3). No petrological analysis was conducted on these amphorae, leaving their provenience unclear. At Pantanello, Iceland (1998: 748 – 755) conducted petrological analysis of amphora fabrics thought to be Greek in origin. Due to the unusual nature of the fabric sample[11], Iceland (1998: 752) gave it a unique class number (Class 2)[12]. To the southwest of Pantanello, Levi (1999) conducted an intensive petrological analysis of the ceramic wares considered local to Sibari and the Sinni Valley (Calabria). When dividing the region into geological zones, Levi (1999: 322 – 323) found fossil bearing clay in the Sinni Valley, chert to the south in zones A – C, metamorphic rocks in zones D – F, with garnet predominant in both zones D and E. She then applied petrological thin-section analysis and neutron activation (INAA) to a series of local and imported pottery samples, which resulted in distinct groupings of the ceramic material (Levi 1999: 109 - 113). When Average-Link-Cluster-Analysis was applied to the results of the INAA, the samples from Taranto were grouped in Clusters B-b3 and C, while the southern Sibari samples were grouped mainly in Clusters A, D and E with outlying samples in Clusters B-b1 and C. The northern Sibari samples were grouped mainly in Clusters B-b1 and B-b2, with single samples falling into Clusters A, B-b3, C and D (Levi 1999: 112, Figure 68). Based on these results, Levi (1999: 335 – 346) considers that she has successfully correlated the ceramic samples with the geology of the region.

3.3 The current methodological framework

3.3.1 Sampling methods

To be consistent with the current methods of ceramic data collection performed by ICA in the Metapontine territory, this body of research follows the methodology used by ICA based on Orton et al (1993: 172) and Sinopoli (1996: 49 – 53) as presented in Section 3.1.1.

An Excel spreadsheet facilitated development of a system to catalogue the data which included each sherd or group of like sherds (Table 3.1), the box number, the year

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[11] It was found to contain predominantly orthoclase and plagioclase feldspar inclusions, as well as quartz fragments.

[12] Based on the visual analysis of this fabric, it was probably local to southern Magna Grecia (Whitbread pers. comm.).

Metaponto 2003. Sheet ___ of ___. Site ___. Context ___.

box	year	site	#	part	correlation	wall thickness	Outer diameter	EVE	Rim width	Rim height	S	decoration	notes

Table 3.1: An example of the spreadsheet used during the analysis of the ceramic material collected by ICA in the region of Metaponto. Box = the box in which the piece is stored, # = the number of sherds found in a particular category, part = what category the piece falls under (e.g. rim or body sherd), EVE = the vessel equivalence and S = sample taken.

it was collected, followed by the pot-lot numbers, the squares, and the stratigraphic levels and/or battuta[13]. Then, as indicated by Orton et al (1993: 172), the sherds were identified as coming from either "nuclear sherd families" (sherds coming from the same vessel) or "extended sherd families" (sherds coming from the same type vessel with the same fabric) with both the type (e.g. a rim or a body sherd) and the number of sherds entered into the database. When possible the vessel type was also noted. The database also included the sherd's average wall thickness measured with metric calipers. If the sherd was a rim or a base, the outer and/or the inner diameter were taken with the correlating percent value for calculating the EVE. If the piece was a rim or a handle, the height and width were entered. If more than one sherd came from the same vessel then all like sherds were weighed together, the diagnostic pieces weighed separately. The colors of the interior and the exterior surfaces, as well as the core were logged in the database using the guidelines provided by the Munsell™ soil color chart (1990).

3.3.2 Fabric analysis

In order to define each fabric class petrologically, ten sherds from each amphora type or subtype and from each ware group[14] were sampled.

3.3.2.1 Hand specimen analysis

Before the petrological analysis required in this thesis can begin, a visual description of the clay fabric is needed. By following the techniques applied by Orton et al (1993: 70, 133 - 138) that were discussed in Section 3.1.2.1, hand specimen analysis has been conducted on all sherds, with special care given to the diagnostic pieces[15]. The identification and characterization of all inclusions were recorded and a basic scale of hardness was employed. The way in which the sherd fractured was also noted, as well as any manufacturing techniques used, such as;

1) The way the interior and the exterior surfaces were treated, i.e. slip.

2) Whether or not the pieces were fired in an oxidizing or reducing environment and how the stylized cross sections appeared (Section 3.1.2.1).

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[13] Battuta is an Italian term for every 10-centimeter spit dug or can refer to the stratigraphic level of indeterminate depth that was dependent on the excavation leader.
[14] The term 'ware group' refers to the grouping of like ceramic vessels, such as the cooking ware group.
[15] Diagnostic pieces refers to rim, base and handle sherds.

Also, due to the differential effects of firing on the structure and color of the clay body being misleading when analyzing southern Italian ceramic fabrics (Williams in Prag et al 1974: 160 – 161), all variations seen in the fabrics were noted. While this technique may have resulted in the creation of too many fabric classes, if required, these classes can later be merged together after petrological analysis has been completed.

3.3.2.2 Petrological analysis

Once the macroscopic descriptions are complete then the petrological analysis can begin. In order to predict what characterizes a local versus non-local fabric in the Metapontine territory, a broad spectrum of different types of ceramic vessels believed to have been produced at the site of Pantanello was petrologically analyzed (Table 3.2). These samples were chosen on the basis of previous research that indicated they were produced in the Roman Republican kiln found at the site of Pantanello (Brehob 1983, Gabrielli forthcoming; Van Burgers forthcoming). While all of the samples taken of cooking ware and tiles required consolidation[16] due to the nature of their coarse and crumbly fabrics, only some of the Metapontine amphorae needed consolidation. All visual fabric descriptions were made before this process was performed and clean sherds were reserved for any later hand specimen analysis that might be required. In order to characterize what was a local fabric, clay samples were collected from the mouth of the Basento River and then fired to 700° Celsius. Due to the kaolinite clay deposit referred to by Carter (field notes) in the southeast quadrant of the site of Pantanello (Fig. 1.3b) being submerged under water, no samples were taken from that deposit.

During the process of making the thin-sections for microscopic analysis, all samples were ground down to a completely flat surface using the Metaserve horizontal grinding machine. After a 40-micron and then a 10-micron mesh plate were employed to grind the surfaces, the samples were left to dry. Protective gloves were used to apply the UVA glue to the samples in the ventilation chamber and with the use of protective goggles, the UVA light box was employed to activate the glue. The Petro-Thin Machine was used to cut the samples down to 40 - 50 microns, followed by grinding the

[16] The act of consolidating takes a crumbly fabric and, with the use of a binding agent, makes it hard enough to be cut and ground down without changing the composition of the sample.

The ceramic material thin sectioned:

Amphorae	10 Metapontine Types (One example has the *DAMOKPATHE* handle stamp).
	13 Greco-Italic MGS VI Subtypes (One example has the *DAMOKPATHE* handle stamp).
	6 Baldacci Ic Types.
	25 Greco-Italic MGS III Subtypes, consisting of:
	7 Greco-Italic MGS IIIa Subgroups. 7 Greco-Italic MGS IIIb Subgroups. 11 Greco-Italic MGS IIIc Subgroups.
	5 Corinthian Type B (460 to the 4th century BC).
	2 Greco-Italic MGS III amphora bases (Figure 4.3).
	2 Corinthian Type B recovered in the region of Bova Marina, Calabria.
Cooking ware	8 pans, 1 pot and 1 different shaped pan.
	2 cooking ware samples recovered in the region of Bova Marina, Calabria.
	1 cooking ware pan from Botromgno, Gravina (Apulia).
Grey ware	6 grey ware samples.
Tile	5 tiles (including 1 sample from each kiln).
Daub	1 sample of daub collected from the small kiln.
Mud brick	1 sample of mud brick.
Clay samples	2 fired samples collected at the mouth of the Basento River.
	1 sample collected by ICA near the modern city of Bernalda.

Table 3.2: A list of the ceramic material thin-sectioned for this body of research.

samples down by hand to approximately 30 microns[17] with the application of carborundum on a glass plate.

Once the thin-sections were cleaned up and a cover slip added, the process of identifying the mineral and rock inclusions in the ceramic sherd commenced using a high-powered microscope. The density of the clay matrix was noted but the clay paste itself was not analyzed since, as noted in Section 3.1.2.2, thin-section analysis does not fully allow for the determination of the mineral composition of the paste (Williams 1983: 303, 323). With the high probability of more than one centre of manufacture in the same geological area, careful attention was given to the identification and percentage of inclusions found in the matrix. To aid in the identification of different pottery production centres in the same region, the size, roundness and sorting of all inclusions were also noted as advised by Peacock (1971: 255 – 259). With the especially ubiquitous inclusions, such as quartz, variations were also noted in the types of quartz identified (e.g. crack seal vein quartz, decomposed quartz and fine silicates).

3.3.3 Pottery quantification

This thesis is a micro-scale examination of the amphora assemblage recovered by ICA in the Metapontine territory. Since the basic methods of quantification that can be applied to both micro and macro-scale examination are sherd count, weight and vessel equivalence, all three of these measures were recorded in order to cover all of the possible statistical measures that might later be applied to this material. To avoid problems concerning "brokenness", all contexts and depositional histories were kept separate, even though at the site of Pantanello many of the deposits were mixed due to the extreme re-deposition of the soil[18]. Also to be considered is that during the Roman Republican period the Greek farmhouse became an extension of the kiln dump, resulting in further mixing of the deposits (Fig. 1.4b). Both the Pantanello cemetery and the survey material, including the material recovered at the excavated rural sites, will be considered separately. Only by consistently employing the same methods of data collection can the mass of material collected over the last thirty-three years be untangled.

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[17] At 30 microns the quartz crystals, which are present in most samples, appear white when viewed under a high-powered microscope (Williams class handout).

[18] For example, amphora sherds recovered in the northwest quadrant (Fig. 1.4a) matched and fit together with amphora sherds from the southeast quadrant (Fig. 1.4b) indicating that the deposits have slid down the hill.

In an effort not to over-represent certain types of amphorae, each fabric class was weighed separately with like body sherds and diagnostics from the same vessel weighed individually. As mentioned in Section 3.1.3, like was compared with like, thus making weight an accurate measure for comparison (Tomber 1993: 149). While there have been multiple attempts to reconstruct a complete Metapontine amphora, currently only rim to shoulder and base to mid body reconstruction has been successful, thus making the application of standardized weight difficult. This research relies mainly on the application of EVEs to the rim sherds recovered. In order to corroborate the results of this method, the percentages of handles and bases were also recorded. With regard to the measuring of EVEs and the maximum and minimum count methods used, *evrep* was used since many sherds came from the same vessel.

The percentages derived from the Pantanello amphora assemblage are divided into particular ware groups that can then form the basis for economic inferences and provide an easy index for deposit comparisons when only a small number of assemblages are involved (Tomber 1993: 150). Even though this thesis is limited mainly to the study of one type of amphora recovered in the Metapontino, the concern raised by Tomber (1993: 149 - 150) of how to compare the percentages of different ceramic types within a deposit derived from weight or count is still pertinent. When looking at the Metapontine assemblage, it is evident that there are at least two particular ware groups, the early and the late Greco-Italic Subtypes. This conclusion is based on the variations found in form (e.g. the thin-walled construction of the early Greco-Italic subtypes) as well as in fabric.

Descriptive quantification has been performed on all of the Metapontine amphorae recovered by ICA in the territory of Metaponto (Figs. 5.3 – 5.4 and 5.7). The assemblages recovered at Pantanello and in the survey have been combined into broad date ranges, based on the periods of production for each amphora type, as well as combining it into phase groups. As discussed in Section 3.1.3 (Orton, C.R. & J.L. Orten 1975: 285 - 287; Millett 2000: 58), the descriptive quantification performed in Figures 5.3 – 5.4 and 5.7 has adequately addressed this issue by including the production date ranges discussed in Chapter 2 for each amphora type. Regarding the survey material, graphs depicting continuous versus non-continuous habitation have been discarded due to the problem of fabric classes continuing to be used between phases (Millett 2000: 58), as well as to the assemblage being too small a sample to adequately address this issue (Binford pers. comm.).

3.4 Conclusions

In summary the articles published thus far on the geology of the Bradano trough were used to explore whether or not the Metapontine amphora assemblage originated in this region. Therefore previous research conducted by Abbott (1997) and Williams (Prag 1974) was referenced to help define the geology and in turn the local clays of the Bradano trough (Section 3.0). In addition, previous ceramic analysis conducted in southeastern Magna Grecia (Section 3.1) was employed as a template for the methodologies applied to this body of research (Section 3.3). Publications regarding the petrological analysis of ceramic fabrics that originated in southeastern Magna Grecia were also discussed (Section 3.2) to compare the results of other ceramic studies with that of the current examination of the Metapontine assemblage,.

This discussion of the geology of the Bradano trough, previous methodologies, previous petrological analysis conducted in the region and the current methodology is used as a foundation for the ensuing chapters. The following chapter will present the results from the petrological analysis of the Metapontine assemblage, including samples of local clay, tile, cooking ware, grey ware and Corinthian Type B.

Chapter 4

The Type Series and Petrological Analysis of the Metapontine amphorae

In this chapter a complete catalogue consisting of type descriptions and profiles of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine and Baldacci Ic Types will be presented. This will be followed by both hand-held fabric descriptions and the results from petrological thin-section analysis. The final sections will then discuss the results of the petrological thin-section analysis, ending with an interpretation of the material.

4.0 The Type Series

The fabric classes referred to in this section are described in detail in the following section on the analysis of the different clay fabrics associated with this Metapontine amphora assemblage.

4.0.1 Greco-Italic Type

As discussed in section 2.1.1, Vandermersch (1994: 69 - 87) documented four subtypes of the Greco-Italic Type; the Greco-Italic MGS III – VI Subtypes produced between the 5th to the 2nd centuries BC. Tchernia (1986: 42 - 44) gave the Greco-Italic Type a terminal date circa 130 BC, however this date does not hold true for the Metapontine Greco-Italic MGS VI Subgroup, which is thought to have been produced in the territory of Metaponto into the first century BC (Brehob 1983; Álvarez 1991). Unless otherwise indicated, all drawings of the Metapontine assemblage are by Marsha Robbins.

4.0.1.1 Greco-Italic MGS III Subtype

Due to differences recorded in both style and fabric, this subtype has been divided into three subgroups, the Greco-Italic MGS IIIa, IIIb and IIIc Subgroups.

Greco-Italic MGS IIIa Subgroup

Form: This subgroup exhibits a low triangular rim that flares outwards with a convex outer surface (Fig. 4.1/1a). The handles are ovoid in cross-section. Vandermersch (1994: 70) has associated the Greco-Italic MGS III Subtype with a small hollow spike

toe terminated with a button molded on the tip (Fig. 4.3b). However, in the Metapontino, the Greco-Italic MGS IIIa Subgroup was also found associated with a solid or hollow spike toe that is somewhat flattened on the tip (Fig. 4.2 detail).

Rim diameter: 14 - 18 cm.
Fabric Class: 8.3
Date: End of the fifth century BC extending into the 3rd century BC (Vandermersch, 1994: 70 - 71).

Quantification (Figs. 5.2 - 5.3, 5.5):

Survey	= 9
Rural sites	= 0
PZ Kiln Deposit	= 0
PZ Hilltop	= 1
PZ Sanctuary	= 6
PZ Cemetery	= 0
Evrep[1]	= 16

(Please see Appendix 2 for the EVE total)

Comments: With a rim shape similar to the MGS III form found in the museum collection at the site of Locri, Calabria (Fig. 4.2), it becomes clear why Epifanio (1982: 68) and Empereur and Hesnard (1987: 27) termed this amphora subtype as the transitional form between the Corinthian Type B (Appendix 1) and the Greco-Italic MGS VI Subtype (Section 4.0.1.2).

Greco-Italic MGS IIIb Subgroup

Form: This subgroup exhibits a broad somewhat triangular rim that flares outwards with a gently sloping outer surface, which is many times undercut (Fig. 4.1/1b and 4.3a). This subgroup has been associated with a small hollow spike toe with a button molded on the tip (Fig. 4.3b).

Rim diameter: 14 - 18 cm.
Fabric Class: 7
Date: End of the fifth century BC extending into the 3rd century BC (Vandermersch, 1994: 70 - 71). Found associated with a 3rd century BC cup at the cemetery D'Onofrio (Vittoria 2000: 114).

Quantification (Figs. 5.2 - 5.3, 5.5):

Survey	= 11
Fattoria Fabrizio	= 1
PZ Kiln Deposit	= 0
PZ Hilltop	= 0

[1] Orton (1993: 172) coined this term as an alternate form of estimation of the vessels present, which takes into account whether or not sherds come from the same vessel (Sections 3.1.3 and 3.3.3).

PZ Sanctuary	= 5
PZ Cemetery	= 1
Evrep	= 18

(Please see Appendix 2 for the EVE total)

Comments: Since this subgroup shares the same fabric and rim shape as a complete Greco-Italic MGS III amphora recovered in a tomb from the D'Onofrio cemetery (Vittoria pers. comm.), this amphora is appropriately placed in the Greco-Italic MGS III Subtype (Figs. 4.1/1b and 4.3a and b).

Greco-Italic MGS IIIc Subgroup

Form: This subgroup exhibits a low triangular rim that flares outwards with a slightly concave to flat outer face that is sometimes undercut. The handles are normally ovoid in cross-section, though sometimes with one or two ridges along the outer surface. They are applied to the neck just below the rim and attach terminally to a rounded shoulder (Figs. 4.1/2a & 2b).

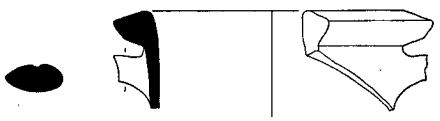
Rim diameter: 14 – 18 cm.
Fabric Class: 8.3
Date: End of the fifth century BC extending into the 3rd century BC (Vandermersch, 1994: 70 - 71).

Quantification (Figs. 5.2 - 5.3, 5.5):

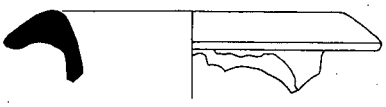
Survey	= 22
Sant'Angelo Grieco	= 1
PZ Kiln Deposit	= 4
PZ Hilltop	= 0
PZ Sanctuary	= 2
PZ Cemetery	= 0
Evrep	= 29

(Please see Appendix 2 for the EVE total)

Comments: According to Vandermersch (1994: 74) the Greco-Italic MGS III and MGS IV Subtypes are difficult to distinguish from each other, making it unclear whether or not this subgroup belongs in the Greco-Italic MGS III or IV Subtype. At the site of Botromagno, Gravina, Herring (2000: 206 - 208) has classified a complete amphora with a rim shape similar to this Greco-Italic MGS IIIc (Fig. 4.1/2a) as a Greco-Italic Lyding-Will (L – W) Type 1d, which is the same as the Greco-Italic MGS V Subtype (Fig. 4.4). However, Herring (2000: 206 - 208) admitted that the base for this amphora

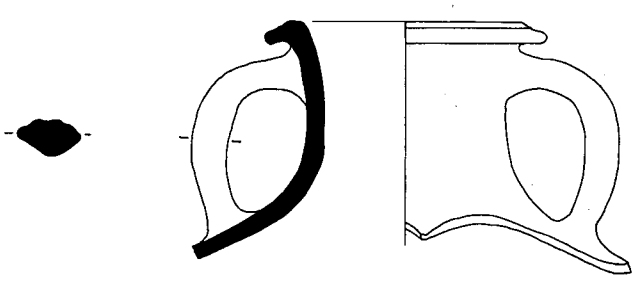


1a



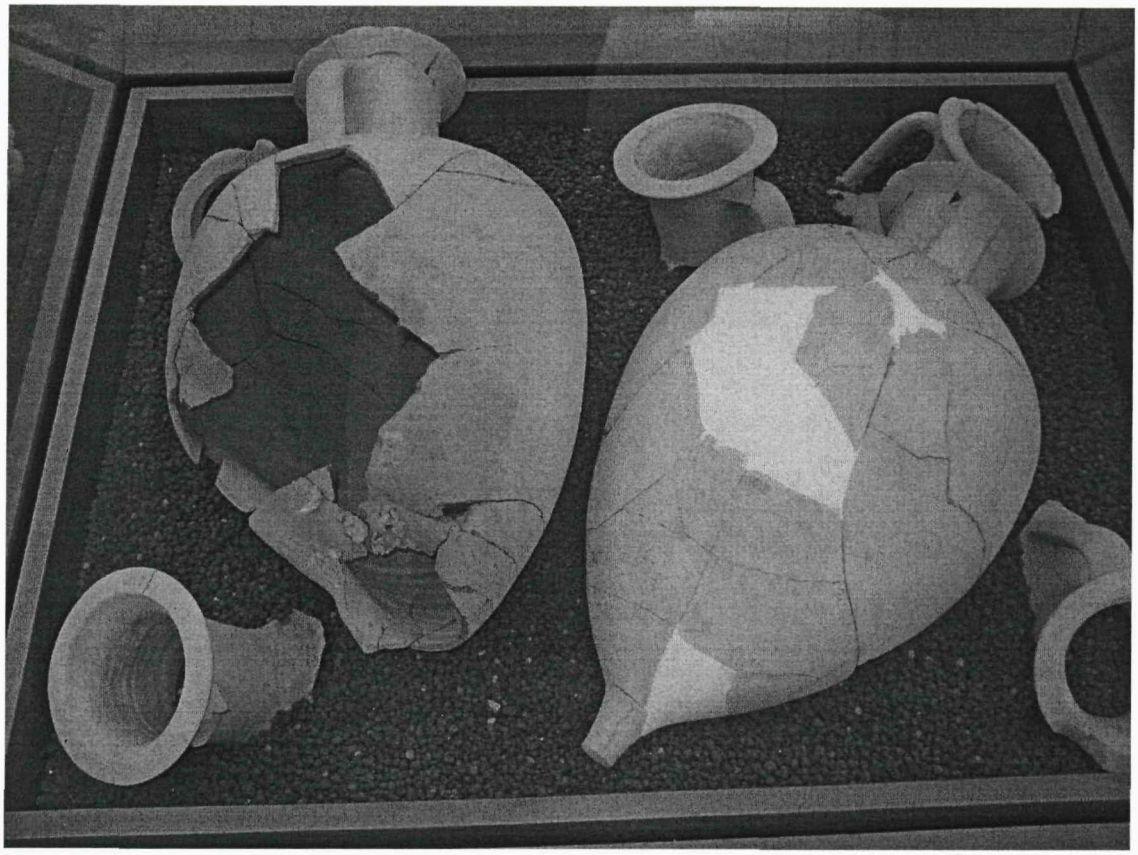
1b

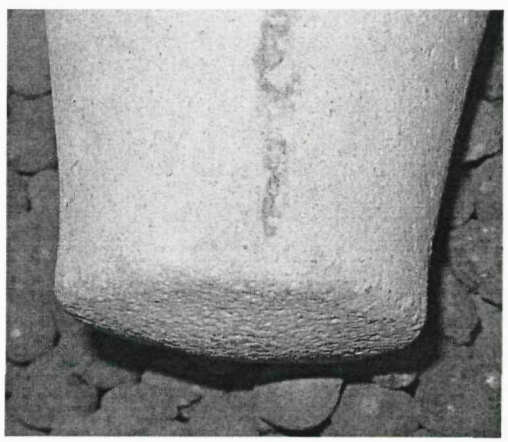
2a



2b

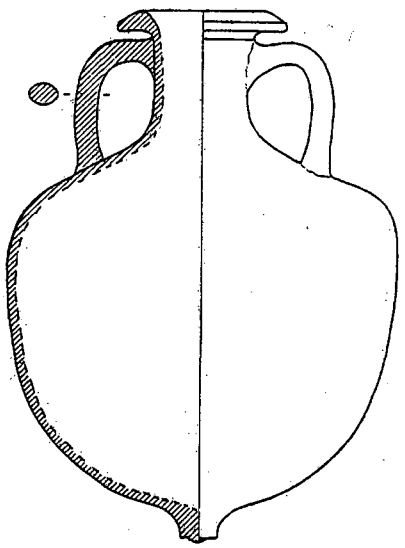
Figure 4.1 Type 'Greco-Italic MGS III Subtype: Subgroups a (1a), b (1b) and c (2a & b)' (scale 1:4)





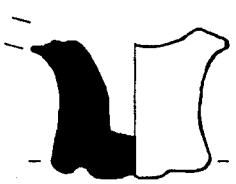
(detail)

Figure 4.2: Local Greco-Italic MGS III amphorae recovered at the site of Locri in Calabria, Italy (Photographed by Marsha Robbins at the Locri Museum).

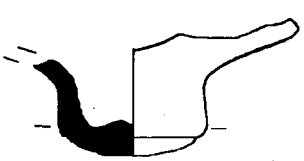


(scale 1:6)

Figure 4.3a: Profile of a complete early Greco-Italic MGS III Subtype[1] recovered at the Necropolis D'Onofrio (Drawing from Vittoria 2003: Tav 39) located in the territory of Metaponto.



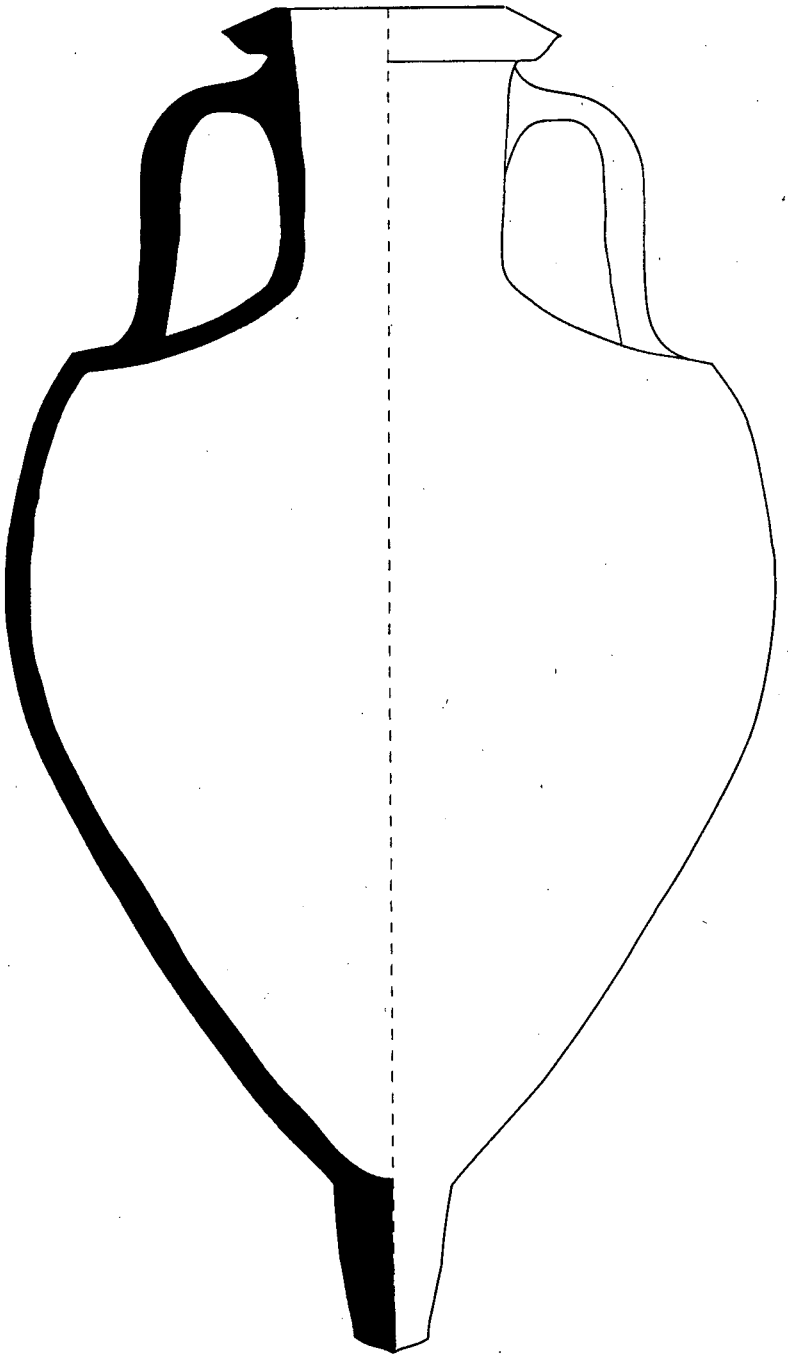
(scale 1:5)



(scale 1:5)

Figure 4.3b: Two examples of amphora toes belonging to the Greco-Italic MGS III Subtype recovered at the site of Pizzica Pantanello.

[1] This example is equivalent to the Greco-Italic MGS IIIb Subgroup described in Section 4.0.1.1.



(scale 1:3)

Figure 4.4: Drawing of what Herring (2000: 206 – 208) referred to as a Greco-Italic Lyding-Will Type 1d recovered at the site of Botromagno, Gravina (Drawing from Herring 2000: 207).

recovered at Botromagno was not a good match for the Greco-Italic L-W Type 1d. No base matching the one depicted in Figure 4.4 has been found in the Metapontino.

4.0.1.2 Greco-Italic MGS VI Subtype

Both Brehob (1983) and Álvarez (1991) have noted stylistic differences within this subtype, which resulted in its division into two subgroups, the Metapontine Greco-Italic MGS VI and the Greco-Italic MGS VI Subgroups.

Metapontine Greco-Italic MGS VI Subgroup

Form: This subgroup exhibits a low triangular rim that flares outwards, with a slightly concave outer face (Figs. 4.5/1 – 2 and 4.6/4). The rim is normally undercut, with well-defined upper and lower grooves around the face. The handles are ovoid in cross-section and are applied to the neck just below the rim. They attach terminally to the shoulder, which breaks sharply as it turns to the body. This type has been associated with a button toe (Fig. 4.8/2).

Rim diameter: 15 - 16 cm.
Fabric Class: 8.1/ 8.2
Date: Mid 3rd to the 2nd century BC (Vandermersch 1994: 83), with a terminal date circa 130 BC (Tchernia 1986: 42 - 44). At Pantanello this subgroup has been recovered from both above and below the tile layer of the kiln deposit, which dates to circa 50 BC (Carter 1983a). Based on this information this subgroup dates from the mid 3rd century BC to as late as the 1st century AD.

Quantification (Figs. 5.2 - 5.3, 5.5):

Survey	= 4
Rural sites	= 0
PZ Kiln Deposit	= 27
PZ Hilltop	= 1
PZ Sanctuary	= 13
PZ Cemetery	= 0
Evrep	= 45

(Please see Appendix 2 for the EVE total)

Comments: Commonly referred to by ICA as the Metapontine Greco-Italic amphora, Brehob (1983) believes that this subgroup, which has been associated with the *DAMOKPATHE* handle stamp (Figs. 4.5/1 - 2), was made at the rural production centre of Pantanello. Figure 4.5/1 is the rim shape commonly associated with this subgroup. The handle stamp *KYR* (Fig. 4.5/1b) has also been recovered at Pantanello in direct association with the Metapontine Greco-Italic MGS VI subgroup (Fig. 4.5/1). The

profiles of the Metapontine Greco-Italic amphorae with the *DAMOKPATHE* and the *KYR* stamps are identical.

Epigraphy: The amphora stamp *DAMOKPATHE* is recognized by Vandermersch (1994: 165) as a name from the 4th/3rd centuries BC in southern Italy. In the Tite Livi ab vrbe condita libri XXVI - XXVII (Livy 26. 39. 1 – 11) a Tarentine *nauarchos* (ship officer or admiral) from the end of the 3rd century BC is noted under the form *democrates*. This handle stamp has been associated with Roman Republican Greco-Italic amphorae dating from the 3rd to the 2nd centuries BC by both Desy (1989: 21) and Vandermersch (1994: 165) and is thought to have been produced in the Metapontino. While Desy (1989: 21) in part bases this association on the characteristic local clay associated with the production of these amphorae, Vandermersch (1994: 165) refers to Brehob's (1983) knowledge of the amphorae recovered by the University of Texas in the region of Pizzica Pantanello.

A parallel for the amphora handle stamp *KYR* (Fig. 4.5/1b) has not been found by this author. Only a single example of this stamp was recovered in the kiln deposit at Pantanello, indicating that it may be that a monogram.

Greco-Italic MGS VI Subgroup

Form: This subgroup exhibits a low triangular rim that flares outward, which is sometimes undercut. The handles are normally ovoid in cross-section, though occasionally with slight ridges along the outer surface. They are applied to the neck just below the rim, attaching terminally to the shoulder (Figs. 4.6/1 – 3 and 4.6/5 - 7).

Rim diameter: 14 - 15.5 cm.
Fabric Class: 8.1/8.2
Date: Mid 3rd century BC to the 2nd century BC (Vandermersch 1994: 83), with a terminal date circa 130 BC (Tchernia 1986: 42 - 44). At Pantanello this subgroup has been recovered from both above and below the tile layer of the kiln deposit, which dates to circa 50 BC (Carter 1983a). Based on this information the Metapontine Type dates from the mid 3rd century BC to as late as the 1st century AD.

Quantification (Figs. 5.2 - 5.3, 5.5):

Survey	= 1
Sant'Angelo Vecchio	= 1
PZ Kiln Deposit	= 11
PZ Hilltop	= 0
PZ Sanctuary	= 3

PZ Cemetery	= 0
Evrep	= 16

(Please see Appendix 2 for the EVE total)

Comments: The fabric class of the Metapontine and non-Metapontine Greco-Italic MGS VI amphorae is the same. While it is likely that they belong in one grouping, in this chapter they will be treated separately.

4.0.2 Metapontine Type

Form: This type exhibits a squared rim with well-defined upper and lower ridges and a concave medial outer face that is sometimes undercut (Fig. 4.7/1 – 6). The height of the rim is normally less than or equal to 40 mm. The handles are normally ovoid in cross-section, though sometimes with slight ridges along the outer surface and are applied to the neck just below the rim, attaching terminally to the shoulder. This type is commonly associated with a button toe (Fig. 4.8/2).

Rim diameter: 13 - 15 cm.
Fabric Class: 8.1/8.2
Date: The Metapontine Type has been recovered in direct association with both the Metapontine Greco-Italic MGS VI and the Greco-Italic MGS VI Subgroups. In addition it has been recovered from both above and below the tile layer of the kiln deposit, which dates to circa 50 BC (Carter 1983a). Based on this information the Metapontine Type dates from the mid 3rd century BC to as late as the 1st century AD.

Quantification (Figs. 5.2 - 5.3, 5.5):

Survey	= 4
Sant'Angelo Grieco	= 1
PZ Kiln Deposit	= 29
PZ Hilltop	= 1
PZ Sanctuary	= 10
PZ Cemetery	= 1
Evrep	= 46

(Please see Appendix 2 for the EVE total)

Comments: Based on similarities in body shape and fabric with the Metapontine Greco-Italic MGS VI Subgroup, this type is also thought to have been produced at the site of Pantanello (Álvarez 1991; Brehob 1983). It has also been associated with the *DAMOKPATHE* handle stamp (Fig. 4.5/3).

Epigraphy: The amphora stamp *DAMOKPATHE* has been associated with the Metapontine Type. It is identical to the stamp associated with the Metapontine Greco-Italic MGS VI Subgroup discussed in the previous section (see Section 4.0.1.2).

Parallels: While this amphora type is similar in rim shape to the Gauloise 3, 8 and 15 Types, no ring or tapered bases associated with the Gauloise Types have been recovered in the Metapontino by ICA. It is also similar in rim shape to the Tripolitanian Subtype 35d recovered at Sabratha (Keay 1989: 58); however the fabric associated with this amphora is not North African in origin.

4.0.3 Baldacci Ic Type

Form: This type exhibits a tall, thickened collar rim, which sometimes has a distinct pointed ridge running around the midline of the outer face and well-defined upper and lower ridges (Figs. 4.9/1 - 3 and 4.10/1 – 4). The height of the rim is normally greater than 40 mm. The handles are round in cross-section and are applied to the neck just below the rim and terminate on the shoulder. It has been associated with a button toe (Fig. 4.8/2).

Rim diameter: 16 - 18 cm.
Fabric Class: 8.1/8.2
Date: Production is thought to have begun during last quarter of the 2nd century BC with the terminal date left undetermined (Palazzo 1993: 227). At Pantanello this type has been recovered from both above and below the tile layer of the kiln deposit, which dates to circa 50 BC (Carter 1983a). Based on this information this type dates from the mid 3rd century BC to as late as the 1st century AD.

Quantification (Figs. 5.2 - 5.3, 5.5):

Survey	= 1
Rural sites	= 0
PZ Kiln Deposit	= 7
PZ Hilltop	= 1
PZ Sanctuary	= 2
PZ Cemetery	= 1
Evrep	= 12

(Please see Appendix 2 for the EVE total)

Comments: The Baldacci Ic Type is thought to have been produced in Apulia (Baldacci 1972a: 24 - 26). The fabric class associated with this amphora type in the Metapontino is the same as the two previous Metapontine amphorae, making it difficult to place the amphora depicted in Figure 4.8 in either type grouping.

Parallels: While an example of this amphora type (Fig. 4.9/2) is similar in rim shape to the Gauloise 9 Type, no ring base has been found associated with this amphora type collected in the Metapontine territory.

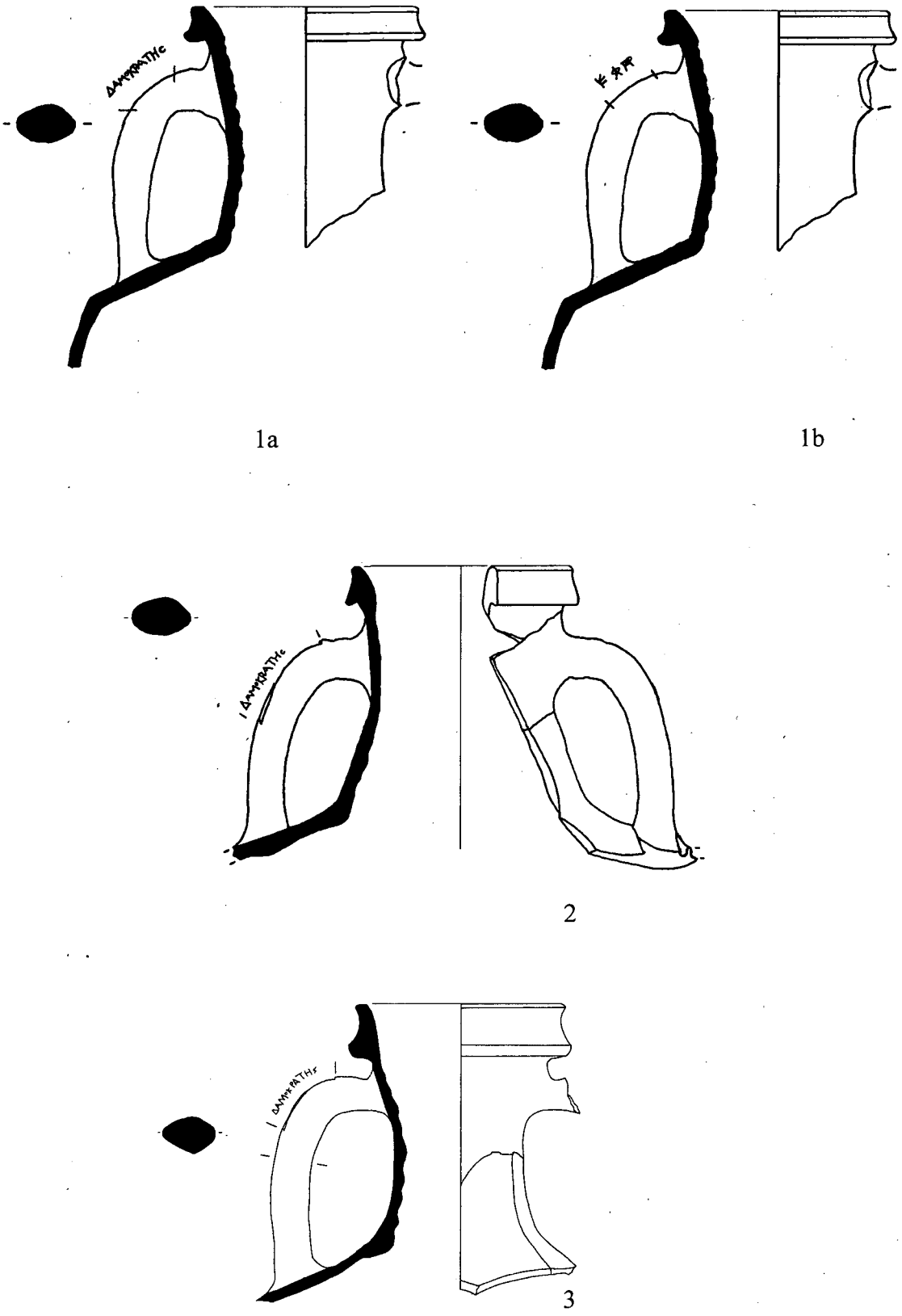


Figure 4.5 Types 'Metapontine Greco-Italic MGS VI Subgroup (1a & b and 2) and Metapontine' with the *DAMOKPATHE* handle stamp (scale 1:4). Also included is an example of the *KYR* handle stamp found on a profile identical to the Metapontine Greco-Italic MGS VI Subgroup depicted in Figure 4.5/1a.

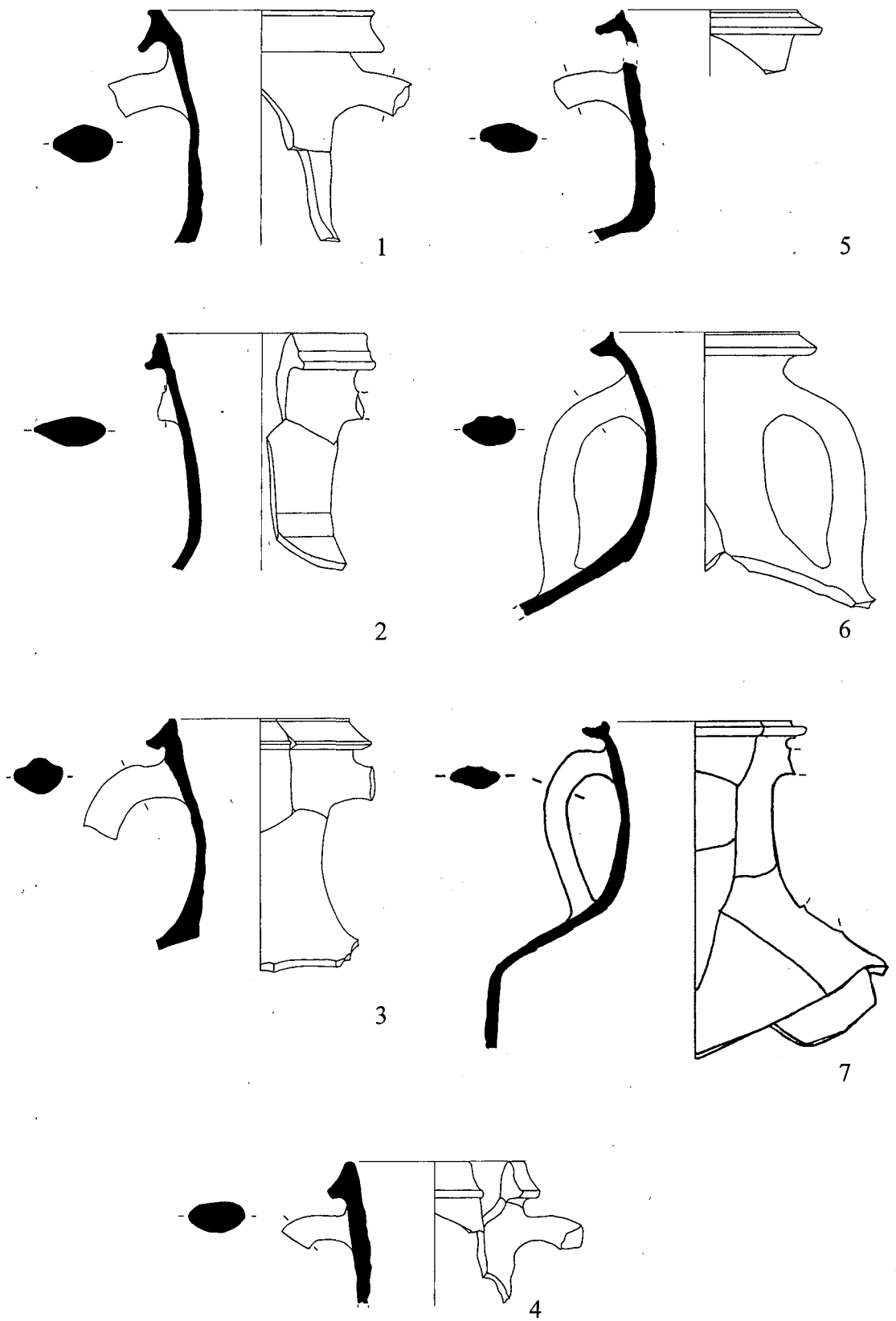


Figure 4.6 Type 'Greco-Italic MGS VI Subgroup' (scale 1:4)

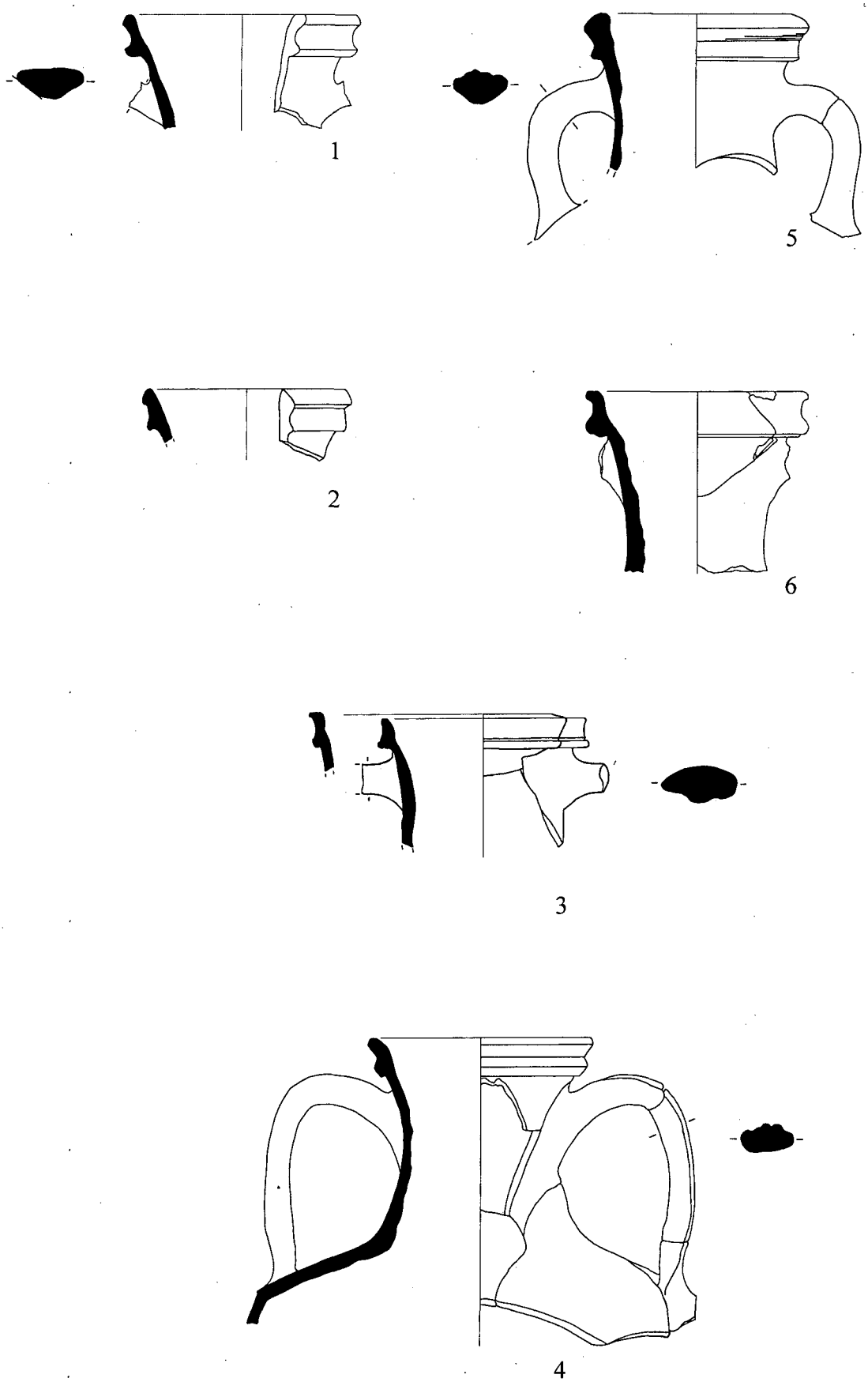
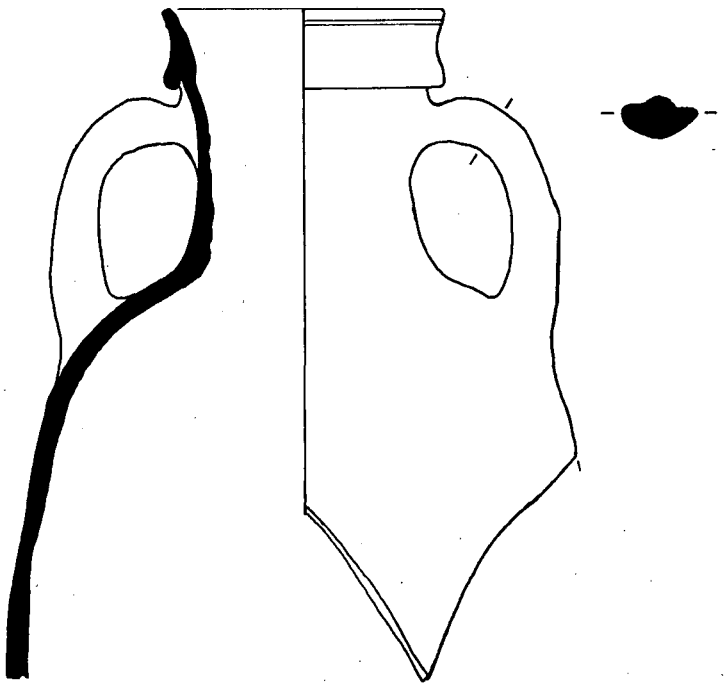
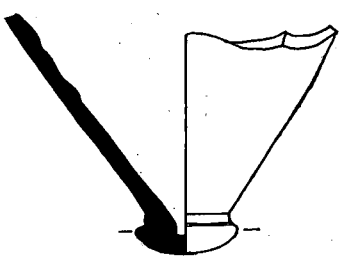


Figure 4.7 Type 'Metapontine' (scale 1:4)

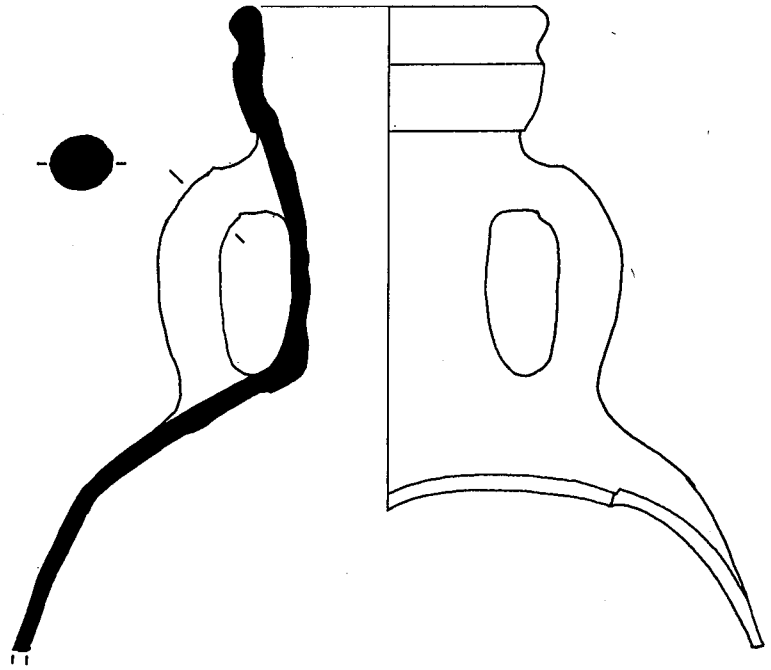


1

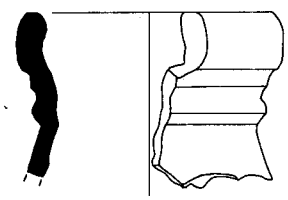


2

Figure 4.8 Type 'Metapontine/Baldacci Ic' (scale 1:4)



1



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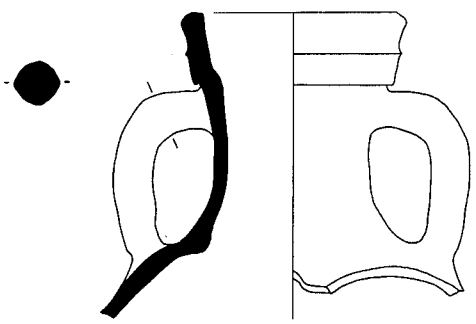
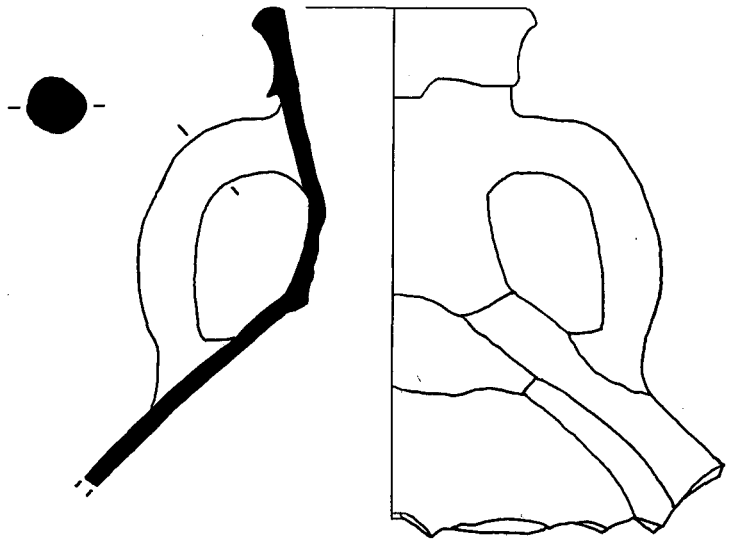
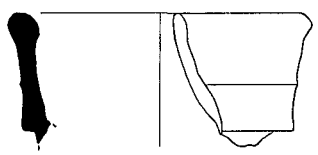


3

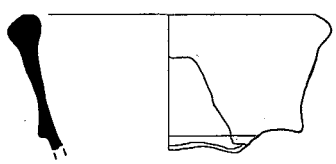
Figure 4.9 Type 'Baldacci Ic ' (scale 1:4)



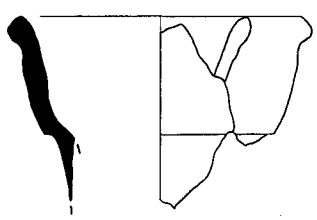
1



2



3



4

Figure 4.10 Type 'Baldacci Ic ' (scale 1:4)

4.1 Fabric analysis

The hand specimen descriptions below were originally part of a complete list of fabric descriptions for all of the amphorae recovered by ICA in survey. The numbering system therefore comes from the fabric class series that was used to analyze the survey material (Robbins in press). All handheld fabric analysis was conducted using a handheld 10 power-magnifying lens. Please refer to Table 4.2 for complete petrological results and Figures 4.11a - d – 4.12a - d for comparative scatter plots of the mean percentages of volcanic material (Fig. 4.11a - d) and of limestone and mica (Fig. 4.12a - d)[2].

Fabric Class 7

Hand specimen analysis

Color:	Light red (2.5YR 6/8) to red (2.5YR 5/8).
Hardness:	Soft, Moh's scale 2 - 2.5.
Feel:	Smooth
Fracture:	Laminated

Inclusions

Total frequency:	Percentage total equaling 25 - 45% (Stienstra 1986: 29 - 48).
Predominant:	White to semi transparent, probably quartz-feldspar and other mineral fragments.
Sorting:	Well sorted
Average size:	0.25 - 0.5 mm.
Rounding:	Predominantly rounded.
Common:	Reddish brown inclusions, probably rock fragments.
Sorting:	Well sorted
Average size:	0.25 mm.
Rounding:	Predominantly rounded.
Common:	Traces of glistening blade-like flakes of micaceous inclusions.
Sorting:	Well sorted
Average size:	0.25 mm in length.
Rounding:	Blade-shaped/angular.
Very rare:	Powdery gray/white inclusions, probably limestone.
Average size:	0.25 - 0.5 mm.
Rounding:	Predominantly rounded.
Voids:	Very rare to none.
Vessel surface:	Pink to reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/4 - 6) with a smooth powdery surface.

[2] Table 4.2 and Figures 4.11a – d and 4.12a – d are supplied at the end of this chapter.

Thin-section results:

This fabric class is characterized by its light red-to-red micro mass, containing predominantly rounded, well-sorted inclusions of quartz, mica and volcanic material (Plate 4.1). Figure 4.11a (samples 8 – 14) depicts the volcanic material present in these samples, including volcanic glass (0.5 – 4%). It is a dense fabric with a 25 – 45 percent frequency of moderate to well-compacted silt and fine sand with few coarse grains. Figure 4.12a (samples 8 – 14) shows the relatively minor percentages of limestone inclusions (0 – 4%) compared to the higher incidence of micaceous material (1.5 – 8.5%). There are few to no voids found in this fabric class. Very rarely are inclusions of plagioclase feldspar (dominantly andesine, labradorite and bytownite) found (Table 4.2). There is virtually no evidence of a slip having being applied to what is a pink to reddish yellow powdery surface.

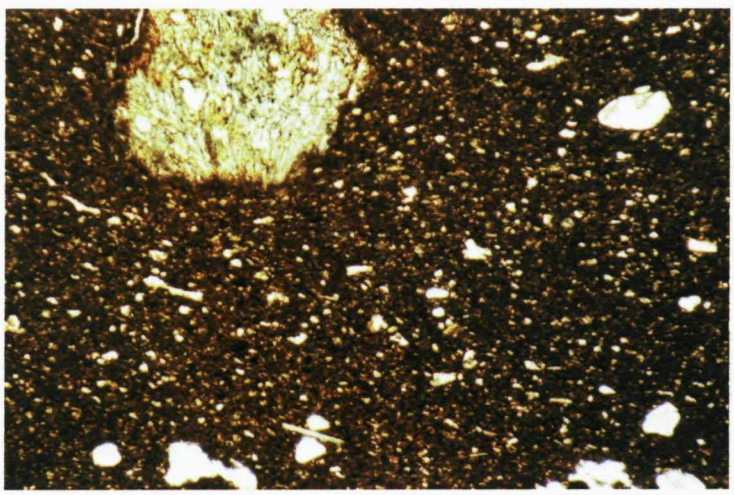


Plate 4.1: Fabric Class 7. The Greco-Italic MGS IIIb Subgroup. Inclusions: quartz, mica and volcanic material (volcanic glass upper left). In order to show the volcanic glass more clearly, this plate was taken with the polarizer out. Width of field: 3.4mm.

Fabric Class 8

Due to the increasing frequency and size of the inclusions and voids found in these fabrics after thin-section analysis this fabric has been divided into two subgroups, Fabric Subclasses 8.1/8.2 and 8.3.

Fabric Subclass 8.1/8.2

Hand-held analysis conducted for the survey publication (Robbins in press) indicated that there were two subclasses, however after petrological thin-section analysis it was

found that Fabric Subclasses 8.1 and 8.2 were too similar to separate. Therefore they are referred to in this thesis as one subclass.

Hand specimen analysis

Color:	Light red (2.5YR 6/8) to reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4, 5/4) to red (2.5YR 5/6 - 5/8; 4/6 - 4/8) and dark gray (2.5YR 4/0).
Hardness:	Hard, Moh's scale 6.
Feel:	Smooth to rough.
Fracture:	Laminated to concoidal.

Inclusions

Total frequency:	Percentage total equaling 15 - 40% (Stienstra 1986: 29 - 48).
Predominant:	White to semi transparent inclusions, probably quartz.
Sorting:	Well sorted
Average size:	0.5 - 1 mm.
Rounding:	Predominantly sub-angular to rounded.
Frequent:	Hard reddish brown inclusions.
Sorting:	Well sorted
Average size:	0.5 mm.
Rounding:	Predominantly sub-angular to rounded.
Common:	Gray/white powdery inclusions, probably limestone.
Rounding:	Predominantly rounded.
Rare:	Traces of glistening blade-like flakes of micaceous inclusions.
Sorting:	Well sorted
Average size:	0.25 mm in length.
Rounding:	Blade-shaped/angular.
Voids:	Few to no voids.
Vessel surface:	Reddish yellow (5YR 7/8) to Pink (5YR 7/4, 8/4), light reddish yellow (5YR 6/4) to reddish yellow (5YR 7/6, 6/6), with a smooth to sandy surface.

Thin-section results:

This fabric subclass is characterized by its light red, to red, to sometimes dark gray micro-mass, containing predominantly sub-angular to rounded, well sorted inclusions of quartz, limestone and mica (Plate 4.2). Depicted in Figures 4.12a (samples 15 – 27) and 4.12b (samples 1 – 29) are the relatively high percentages of both limestone (0 – 7.5%) and micaceous material (1.5 – 6%) compared to the lower percentages of volcanic material (Figs 4.11a [samples 15 - 27] and 4.11a [samples 1 – 29]) present in these samples (0 – 5%). No volcanic glass was found in these samples. Fabric Class 8.1/8.2 is composed of a dense fabric with a 15 – 40 percent frequency of moderate to well compacted fine to coarse sand grains. There are few to no voids in this fabric subclass. Very rarely are inclusions of alkali feldspar (dominantly sanidine and orthoclase) and plagioclase feldspar (dominantly labradorite and andesine) found in this

fabric subclass (Table 4.2). There is some evidence of a slip having been applied to the outer surface of these amphorae, resulting in a smooth to sandy surface ranging from a light reddish yellow to reddish yellow to pink.

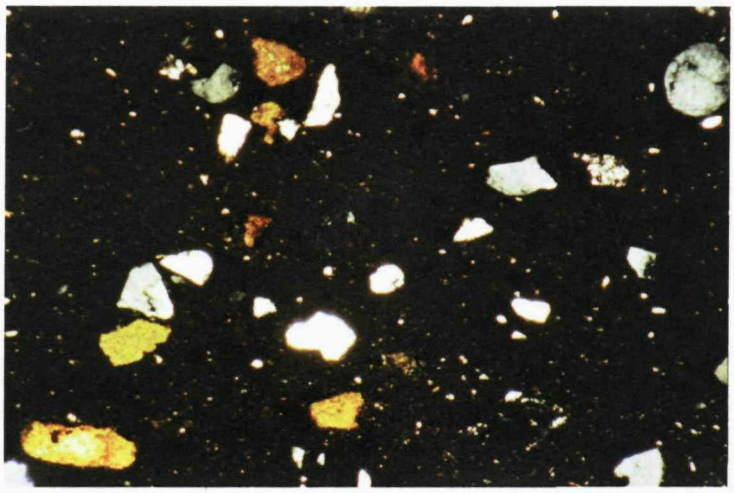


Plate 4.2: Fabric Subclass 8.1/8.2. An example from the Greco-Italic MGS VI Subtype with the *DAMOKPTHE* handle stamp. Inclusions: quartz, limestone and mica. Plate was taken with the polarizer in. Width of field: 3.4mm.

Fabric Subclass 8.3

Hand specimen analysis

Color:	Light red (2.5YR 6/6 - 6/8) to red (2.5YR 5/6 - 5/8; 4/6 - 4/8).
Hardness:	Hard, Moh's scale 6.
Feel:	Smooth
Fracture:	Laminated to concoidal.

Inclusions

Total frequency:	Percentage total equaling 10-20% (Stienstra 1986: 29 - 48).
Predominant:	White to semi transparent inclusions, probably quartz.
Sorting:	Well sorted.
Average size:	0.5 - 2 mm.
Rounding:	Rounded to sub angular,
Frequent:	Reddish brown inclusions, probably rock fragments.
Sorting:	Well sorted.
Average size:	0.5 mm.
Rounding:	Predominantly rounded.
Rare:	Traces of glistening blade-like flakes of micaceous inclusions.
Sorting:	Well sorted
Average size:	0.25 mm in length.
Rounding:	Blade-shaped/angular.

Voids:	Common. Gray/white rounded powder lined voids of burnt-out limestone.
Vessel surface:	Pink (5YR 7/3 - 4, 8/3 - 4) to gray (5YR 6/1), with a smooth surface.

Thin-section results:

This fabric subclass is characterized by its light red, to red micro-mass, containing predominantly rounded, well-sorted inclusions of quartz, limestone and less frequently mica and volcanic material (Plate 4.3). Depicted in Figures 4.12a (samples 1 – 7) and 4.12d (samples 11 – 15) are the relatively low percentages of limestone (0 – 3%) compared to the higher percentages of micaceous material (1.5 – 8.5%). Figures 4.11a (samples 1 – 7) and 4.11d (samples 11 – 15) reveal the relatively low percentages of volcanic material present in these samples (0 – 3.5%), with one outlying sample (sample 11), thought to have originated elsewhere. Fabric Subclass 8.3 is composed of moderately dense fabric with a 10 – 20 percent frequency of moderate to compact silt and fine to coarse sand. Voids are common, appearing as rounded yellowish halos of burnt-out limestone. Very rarely are inclusions of alkali feldspar (sanidine) and plagioclase feldspar (dominantly labradorite) found in this fabric subclass (Table 4.2). Evidence of a slip having been applied to what is a pink to gray smooth surface is rare.

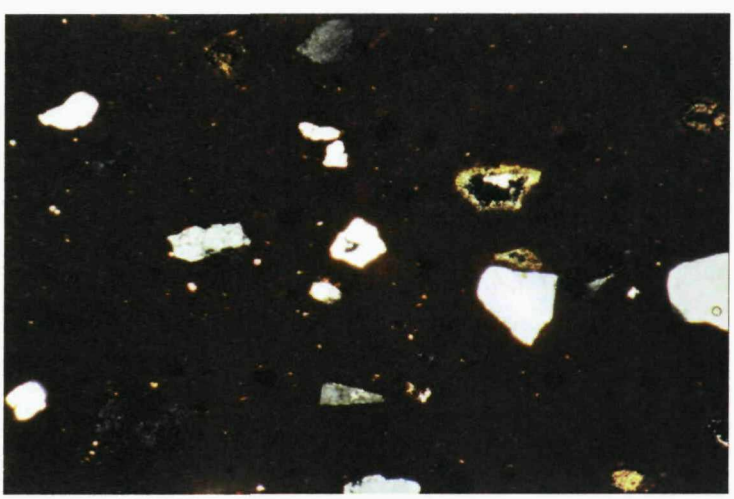


Plate 4.3: Fabric Subclass 8.3. An example from the Greco Italic MGS IIIc Subgroup. Inclusions: quartz, limestone (limestone void 'halo' mid-upper right) and less frequently mica and volcanic material. Plate was taken with the polarizer in. Width of field: 3.4mm.

4.2 Implications of the petrological thin-section analysis

It became apparent after the "intuitive typology" (Sinopoli 1996: 49 – 53) and visual analyses were completed that the Metapontine amphora assemblage consisted of three amphora types: the Greco-Italic Type, the Metapontine Type and the Baldacci Ic Type. While this served as a good starting point, further petrological analysis was required before these amphorae could be properly defined. As discussed in Section 3.2, Levi (1999: 317 – 323) also found that hand specimen analysis of southern Italian coarse-ware fabrics did not adequately define the clay fabrics and it was only after thin-section analysis that the origin of the sherds could be postulated. The question of local versus non-local ceramic production was answered by comparing the results of the petrological thin-section analysis of the Metapontine amphora assemblage with the results from the analysis of the local Basento River clays, the cooking ware, the grey ware and the tiles. For the following discussion please refer to the results of the thin-section analysis listed in Table 4.2 supplied at the end of this chapter[3]. Based on this dataset, Figures 4.11a – d compare the mean percentages of volcanic material present in each sherd sampled, while Figures 4.12a – d compare the mean percentages of limestone to mica present[4]. A graph that compares the mean percentages of limestone and the total volcanic material was discarded due to the repetition of the findings in Figures 4.11a - d. In addition, due to the low percentages of feldspar inclusions in the samples two graphs that compared separately the mean percentages of alkali and plagioclase feldspar inclusions to the total volcanic material present were also discarded. A summary of the results is supplied in Table 4.1.

The local clay samples collected in the mouth of the Basento River and near the modern city of Bernalda[5] were thin-sectioned after being fired to 700 degrees Celsius (Plates 4.4 and 4.5). While the clay sample from Bernalda was a more dense fabric than the Basento sample, both were found to contain a high percentage of quartz, relatively small percentages of limestone (Fig. 4.12d) and volcanic material (Fig. 4.11d), as well

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[3] In Table 4.2 columns 3 – 18 give the percentages of the inclusions present with a minimum to maximum range supplied when applicable (please see Keys 4.1 and 4.2 for definitions of the abbreviations used in this table). An asterisk (*) in these columns indicates that only a single element/inclusion was found that is equal to or is less than 1%. The second to last column represents the total estimated maximum percentage of inclusions.

[4] To facilitate cross-referencing Figures 4.11a – d and 4.12a – d with Table 4.2, the data within each ware group (e.g. Greco-Italic MGS IIIa Subgroup) is listed in the same order.

[5] ICA collected this sample near the modern city of Bernalda in the early 1980's. The exact location where the sample was taken is unknown.

Fabric Class 7:	Location of manufacture uncertain. Based on the presence of volcanic glass, possibly to the northwest of Pantanello or in Calabria. ***Greco-Italic MGS IIIb Subgroup***
Fabric Class 8: Fabric Subclass 8.1/8.2: Fabric Subclass 8.3:	Based on the similarities found between this fabric class and the clay samples collected in the mouth of the Basento River, Fabric Class 8 is thought to be local to the Bradano trough. ***Metapontine Greco-Italic MGS VI Subclass*** ***Greco-Italic MGS VI Subclass*** ***Metapontine Type*** ***Baldacci Ic Type*** ***Greco-Italic MGS IIIa Subgroup*** ***Greco-Italic MGS IIIc Subgroup*** ***Toe: hollow cone toe with a button molded on the tip*** ***Corinthian Type B***
Roman Republican cooking ware:	Based on the similarities found between cooking ware samples 1 - 7 (Table 4.2) and the clays collected in the mouth of the Basento River, this ware is thought to be local to the Bradano trough. In addition, predicated on the number of misfired sherds recovered in the kiln deposit at Pizzica Pantanello this ware is thought to have been produced on site (Gabrielli forthcoming).
Roman Republican grey ware:	Based on the similarities found between the grey ware samples and the clays collected in the mouth of the Basento River, this ware is thought to be local to the Bradano trough. In addition, predicated on the number of misfired sherds recovered in the kiln deposit at Pizzica Pantanello this ware is thought to have been produced on site (Van Burgers forthcoming).
Roman Republican tiles:	Based on the similarities found between the tiles, samples 1 - 3 and 5, and the clays collected in the mouth of the Basento River, this ware is thought to be local to the Bradano trough.
Bova Marina samples: Corinthian Type B dating from 550 to possibly 480 BC (Koehler 1979: 33):	Based on the presence of approximately twice as much volcanic material than the samples collected at Pantanello and on the presence of fine silicate inclusions containing altered volcanic material, quartz and pyroxene, these samples most likely originated in Calabria.
Bova Marina cooking ware:	Based on the percentage of fine silicate conglomerate, containing altered volcanic material and quartz, these samples most likely originated in Calabria.
Botromagno, Gravina cooking ware sample:	Based on the similarities found between this cooking ware sample and the clays collected in the mouth of the Basento River, as well as to the Metapontine cooking ware samples listed above, this sample is thought to be local to the Bradano trough and may have been produced at the site of Pizzica Pantanello.

Table 4.1: Summary of the results from the petrological thin-sections (Table 4.2).

as trace elements of plagioclase feldspar (andesine), but no orthoclase feldspar (Table 4.2). The presence of volcanic material can be explained by the volcanic ash bed recorded by Boenzi *et al* (1989: 191 – 196) in the Basento Valley (Section 3.0). Due to the slightly higher percentages of limestone and pyroxene in the sample collected near Bernalda it is possible that clays collected further up the Bradano trough become more diverse than those samples collected at the mouth of the river. Since no samples were taken from the Bradano River mouth, it is necessary to rely on Abbott's (1997: 27 - 29) findings concerning the differences in grain size and the overall diversity of the lithology between the Bradano and Basento River sections (Section 3.0).

Plate 4.4: Basento river clay sample. Fired to 700 degrees Celsius. Plate was taken with the polarizer in. Width of field: 3.4mm.

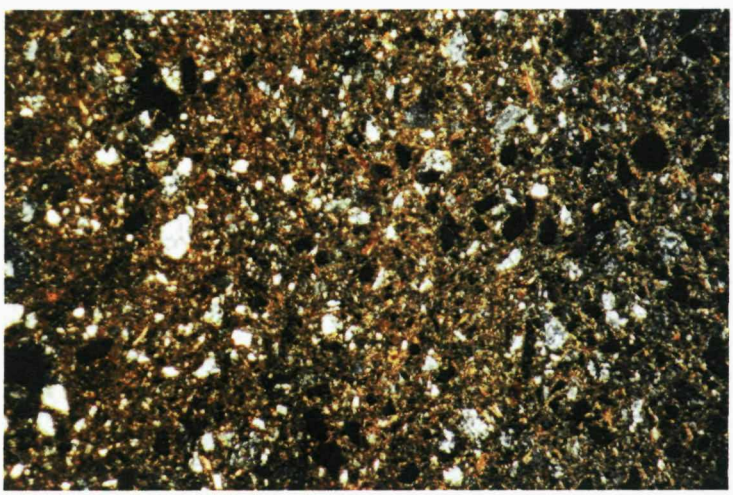

Plate 4.5: Bernalda clay/soil sample. Fired to 700 degrees Celsius. Plate was taken with the polarizer in. Width of field: 3.4mm.

Based on the high percentage of misfired grey ware, cooking ware and tiles recovered in the kiln deposit at Pantanello (Van Burgers forthcoming, Gabrielli forthcoming, Folk 1983), these wares were believed to have been produced on site during the Roman Republican period. The similar percentage of mica and the occasional trace elements of limestone (Fig. 4.12c) and plagioclase feldspar inclusions in the local clay sample and the grey ware supports the theory that the latter was produced in the Metapontine territory (Plates 4.6a and b). However, as noted in Section 3.2, Williams (1974: 158 – 161) found that the characteristically fine grained inclusions found in wares such as this will probably require further analysis, possibly heavy mineral analysis or x-ray diffraction, before the issue of local versus non-local production can be resolved.

Plate 4.6a: Grey ware bowl. Inclusions: quartz and mica. Plate was taken with the polarizer in. Width of field: 3.4mm.

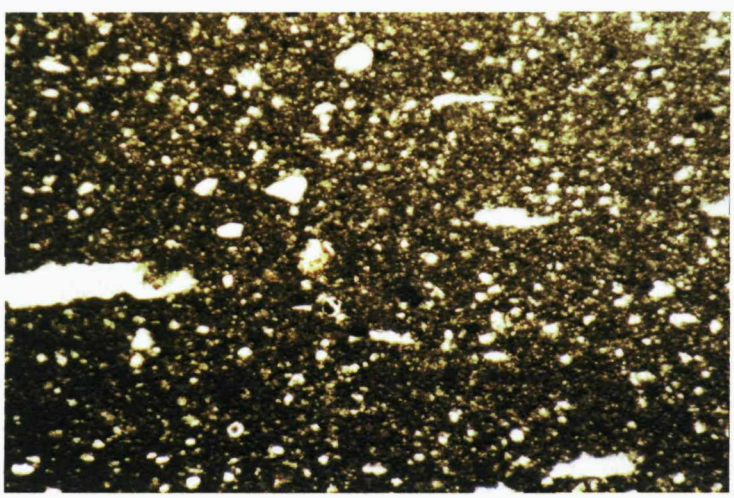

Plate 4.6b: Grey ware bowl (same field of view depicted in Plate 4.6a). Polarizer is out to show the elongated voids present (mid-left). Inclusions: quartz and mica. Width of field: 3.4mm.

In support of the Metapontine production of the cooking ware, all of the samples were dominated by quartz inclusions of the same grain size as that found in the local clay samples collected in the mouth of the Basento River (Plate 4.7). These samples were found to have a small percentage of volcanic material (Figs. 4.11c - d), plagioclase feldspar and trace elements of limestone (Figs. 4.12c-d). Two of the samples, the eighth sample from a same shaped cooking pan and the ninth sample from a different shaped cooking pot (Table 4.2), were found to contain trace elements of volcanic glass (Fig. 4.11c). The tenth sample from a different shaped cooking pan did not contain volcanic glass; however it did contain a trace element of orthoclase feldspar. Based on these findings it is suggested that the majority of the cooking ware samples taken from the same shaped pans were produced at Pantanello, while the different shaped pot was not.

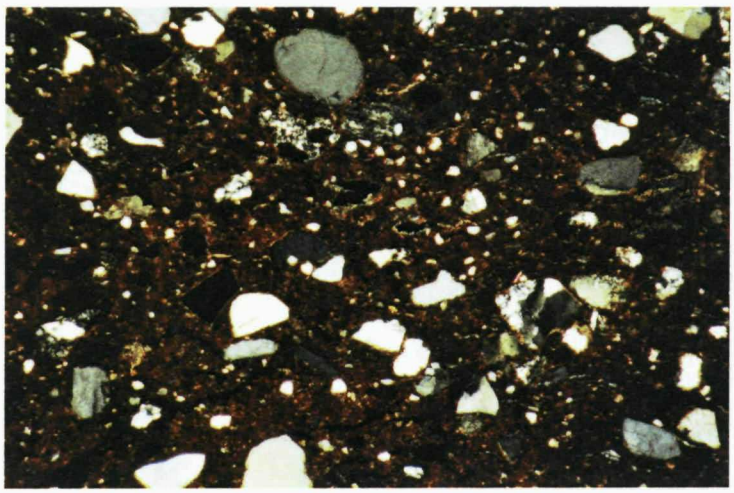

Plate 4.7: Cooking ware sample (pan). Inclusions: quartz, less frequently mica, plagioclase feldspar and volcanic material. Plate was taken with the polarizer in. Width of field: 3.4mm.

In addition to the local cooking and grey wares, tiles thought to have been made in the Roman Republican tile production centre at Pantanello (Folk 1983) were analyzed. Samples were taken separately from tiles used in the construction of both the small and large Roman Republican kilns, as well as from three tiles recovered in the production layer of the kiln deposit at Pantanello. The evidence indicating that the tiles were produced locally is supported by the presence of quartz inclusions similar in grain size and percentage to those found in the local clay samples (Plates 4.8 and 4.9). The presence of trace elements of plagioclase feldspar and pyroxene (Fig. 4.11c) and to the

absence of orthoclase feldspar also supports this. These tiles also shared what Folk (1983) referred to as characteristic fine limestone that had been burnt-out in firing, leaving behind voids with a yellowish 'halo' (Plate 4.8). While the percentages of limestone and micaceous inclusions in the tile from the small kiln were similar to that found in the cooking ware, the grey ware and the local clay samples, the tile from the large kiln and the two tiles from the production levels in the kiln deposit had a higher percentage of these inclusions (Fig. 4.12c). The fourth tile listed in Table 4.2 (sample KD 221r), which had fine silicate inclusions containing grains of altered volcanic material, quartz and alkali feldspar, was probably not produced in the Metapontino.

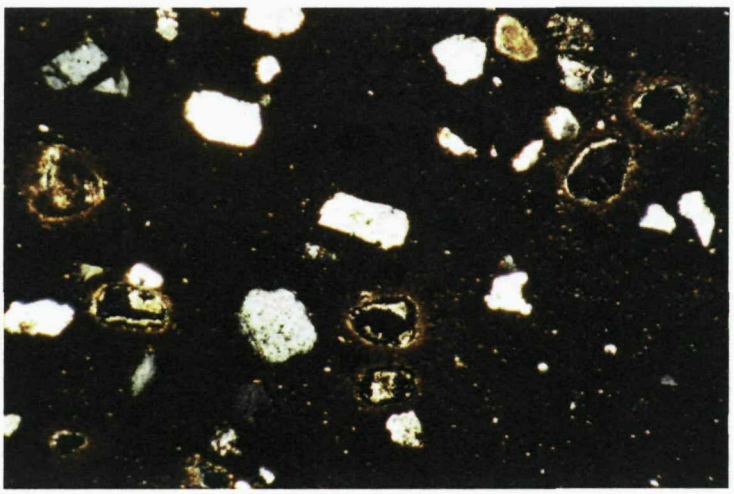

Plate 4.8: Tile sample from the production layer of the Pantanello kiln deposit. Inclusions: quartz, less frequently limestone and mica. Limestone 'halo' voids common throughout. Plate was taken with the polarizer in. Width of field: 3.4mm.

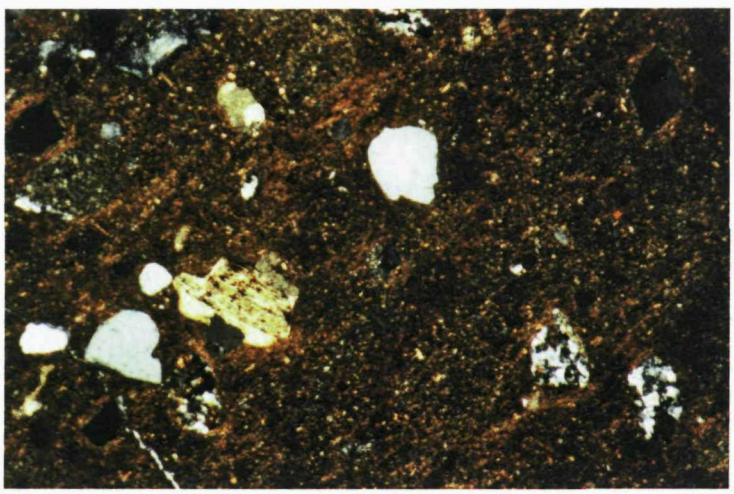

Plate 4.9: Tile sample taken from the wall of the small kiln at Pantanello. Inclusions: quartz, less frequently limestone and mica. Plate was taken with the polarizer in. Width of field: 3.4mm.

In summation, the results from the thin-section analysis discussed above can be used to answer the question of local versus non-local amphora production in the Metapontino. Fabric Class 7, which was the only amphora fabric class found to commonly contain volcanic glass, is associated with the Greco-Italic MGS IIIb Subgroup. Since there is no evidence of volcanic glass being present in either the Bradano trough, including the Basento drainage, or the Crotone-Spartivento basin, it remains uncertain where this fabric class originated. It is possible that these Classical/Hellenistic amphorae came from the same area as the Roman Republican cooking ware samples 8 and 9 (Fig. 4.11c), which also contained volcanic glass. It is not until Fabric Class 8 was analyzed that parallels with the local clay samples were found. Fabric Subclasses 8.1/8.2 and 8.3 share the same basic composition of the Bradano clay found in abundance in and around the Metapontino (Folk 1983; Abbott 1997: 27 – 29) and probably originated in the Bradano trough area. However, the maximum total percentage of inclusions found in Fabric Subclass 8.3 is normally 22% or less, compared to Fabric Subclass 8.1/8.2, which is normally 23% or more. Therefore, it is suggested that there were at least two different potteries in the Bradano trough area that produced amphorae with recognizably different percentages of inclusions.

4.3 Conclusions

In summary, while the stylistic variability found between the Greco-Italic MGS IIIa and MGS IIIc Subgroups (Fabric Subclass 8.3) does not necessarily warrant a separate subgrouping, it does indicate that these early Greco-Italic amphorae were produced at more than one site in the Bradano trough area. The Greco-Italic MGS IIIc resembles the Greco-Italic MGS V in rim shape (Section 2.0.1) supporting Manacorda's (1989: 443 - 444) theory that the application of more than one subtype to these Classical/Hellenistic Greco-Italic amphorae is unwarranted. It is probable that the Greco-Italic MGS IIIb Subgroup (Fabric Class 7) was produced to the northwest of Pantanello, where Boenzi et al (1989) noted the presence of a volcanic ash bed in the Bradano trough.

The Roman Republican amphorae, the two Greco-Italic MGS VI Subgroups, the Metapontine Type and the Baldacci Ic Type, recovered in the Metapontino are associated with Fabric Subclass 8.1/8.2, which is similar petrologically to both the

Bradano clay samples and to Fabric Subclass 8.3. Since both of the Greco-Italic MGS VI Subgroups recovered in the Metapontino share the same fabric subclass, the division of the Greco-Italic MGS VI Subtype is unwarranted based solely on the varying stylistic properties[6]. The stylistic variation found within this subtype is a series of "one-offs[7]" that were most likely experiments or copies of other Greco-Italic MGS VI amphorae. Since the limestone void 'halos' Folk (1983) associated with the production of Roman Republican tiles at Pantanello are absent, it is possible that these amphorae were not produced at Pantanello. However, this characteristic is based solely on the firing temperature of the clay body and not on the geological area of production. In addition, there were numerous examples of misfired[8] Roman Republican amphorae recovered in the kiln deposit at Pantanello.

When looking at Figures 4.5/1 – 3, it becomes apparent that the Metapontine Greco-Italic MGS VI amphorae (Figs. 4.5/1 and 2) and the Metapontine Type (Fig. 4.5/3) that have the *DAMOKPATHE* handle stamp are stylistically similar. They share the same fabric class, the same period of production and it is only the presence of an upper ridge that separates them. As shown in Figure 4.7/3, due to a slip of the potter's hand, this ridge can be present on one side of the vessel and not on the other side, making the distinction of the types difficult. It is therefore plausible that the Metapontine Type is an example of a radically non-standardized Roman Republican Greco-Italic Subtype that originated in the Bradano trough. It is also plausible that the Metapontine Type was an intermediary form between the late Metapontine Greco-Italic Subgroup and the Dressel 1 Type; however, there is no evidence of a Dressel 1 Type being produced in the Bradano trough. At Pantanello the distinction between the Metapontine and Baldacci Ic Types seems warranted given the stylistic variations noted in Sections 4.0.2 and 4.0.3. However, based on the differences already noted between the Metapontine and Apulian clay fabrics, it is likely that the latter type was a copy of

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[6] In contrast, an amphora with the same rim shape as the Metapontine Greco-Italic MGS VI Subgroup (Figure 4.6/1) has been identified as an Apulian Dressel 1 Type (Brehob 1983) based on the length of the handles. The clay fabric associated with this type at Pantanello is Fabric Subclass 1.1 (Robbins In press), which has also been associated with an Apulian Lamboglia 2 Type rim fragment recovered in the kiln deposit at Pantanello with the *PAP* rim stamp (Robbins forthcoming), which Baldacci (1972a: 24 - 26) has associated with the production of Apulian amphorae.

[7] Only one or two of these Greco-Italic MGS VI amphorae (Figs. 4.6/1-3 and 5-6) were recovered, as opposed to the numerous Metapontine Greco-Italic amphorae (Figs. 4.5/1 & 2 and 4.6/4).

[8] A high percentage of misfired amphorae were examples of bloating, with few of the sherds exhibiting the same level of vitrification (the partial conversion of the clay into a glassy substance) that was associated with the grey wares.

the Apulian Baldacci Ic Type (Baldacci 1972a: 24 - 26). This would in turn make the Metapontine Type an intermediary form between the Greco-Italic MGS VI Subgroup recovered at Pantanello and the Baldacci Ic Type, which has no terminal date of production.

The four comparative samples collected in Bova Marina (Calabria) and the one cooking ware sample from Botromagno, Gravina (Apulia) were found to have a similar mineralogical profile to the Pantanello assemblage (Plates 4.10 and 4.11). Both of the Bova cooking ware samples (BM12 and BM14) were found to contain a higher percentage of fine silicate conglomerates, containing altered volcanic material and quartz. This suggests that the cooking ware was produced in Calabria, possibly Crotone where Abbott (1997: 24) noted the Crotone-Spartivento basin to be flanked by a granitic uplift (Section 3.0). In comparison, the percentage of these inclusions in the fine grained fabric associated with the Corinthian Type B amphorae (BU1699 and BU2076) believed to be local in manufacture (Robb pers. comm.) was lower (Plate 4.11).

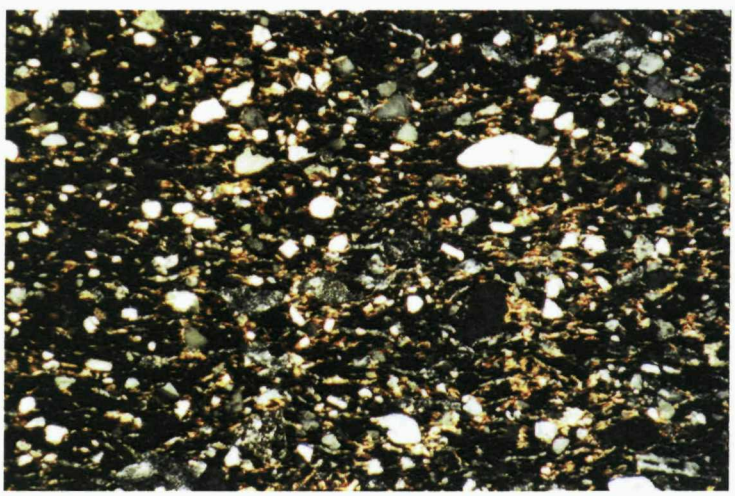

Plate 4.10: Cooking ware sample from the site of Botromagno, Gravina (Apulia). Inclusions: quartz, less frequently mica and plagioclase feldspar. Plate was taken with the polarizer in. Width of field: 3.4mm.

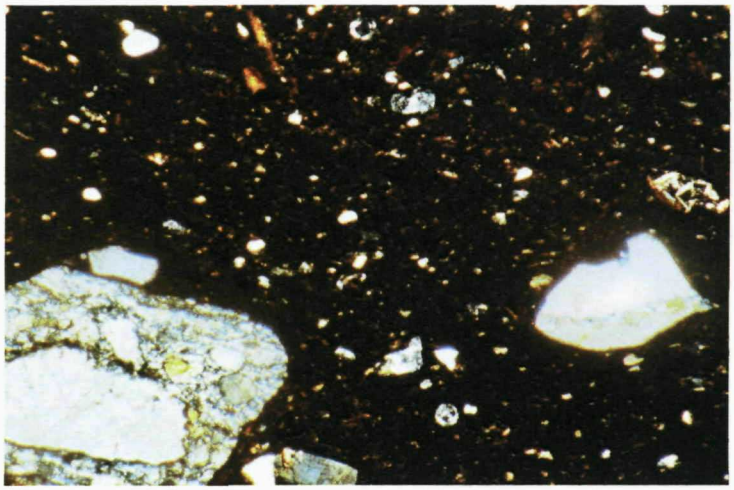

Plate 4.11: Corinthian Type B (550 to possibly 480 BC [Koehler 1979: 33]) sample from Bova Marina, Calabria. Inclusions: quartz, less frequently mica and fine silicates with inclusions (lower left). Plate was taken with the polarizer in. Width of field: 3.4mm.

In conclusion, the results from the petrological analysis of the Metapontine assemblage indicate that Fabric Class 8 originated in the Bradano trough area. Fabric Subclass 8.1/8.2 is strikingly similar to the cooking ware and grey ware samples that originated at Pizzica Pantanello, as well as to the clay samples collected in the Basento River mouth, indicating that the Greco-Italic MGS VI Subgroup, the Metapontine Type and the copies of the Baldacci Ic Type were produced at Pizzica Pantanello, the only known ceramic production centre large enough to have produced amphorae during the Roman Republican period. In further support of this conclusion, these amphorae were recovered in abundance in the kiln deposit at Pantanello, with few recovered in the area surveyed by ICA. The parallels found between the clay fabrics of the amphorae grouped in Fabric Subclass 8.3, the Greco-Italic MGS IIIa and c Subgroups, and the tiles produced at Pizzica Pantanello (Folk 1983), make it possible that these amphorae were also produced on site. However, these amphorae date to the Classical/ Hellenistic period and the tiles are considered Roman Republican, making this parallel somewhat erroneous. It is probable that the Greco-Italic MGS IIIb Subgroup associated with Fabric Subclass 7 was produced at a site to the northwest of Pantanello, where Boenzi et al (1989) noted the presence of a volcanic ash bed in the Bradano trough. Therefore, with the results and discussion of the petrological thin-section analysis completed, it is now appropriate to discuss the broader implications these amphorae had on the Metapontine landscape (Chapter 5).

Table 4.2: The results of the petrological thin section analysis. See Keys 4.1 and 4.2 for the definition of the abbreviations (see pages 78 - 79).

Fabric Class 7

Type	Site	% Quartz	% fs	% fs with inclusions	% Mica	% Limestone	% Alkali feldspar	% Plagioclase feldspar	% Volcanic Glass	% Altered Volcanic	% Volcanic schist	% Pyr	% Fe	% Ca	% Chl	% Gl	% Sa	Max % Total	Notes:
MGS IIIb	FF162	10-15	5-7	*	1-2	*	0	0	*	2-3	*	0	*	0	0	0	0	32	
MGS IIIb	S 349	15-20	5-7	0	3-5	*	0	*	*	1-2	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	42	
MGS IIIb	S 35	10-15	0	0	3-5	*	0	*	1-2	0	5-7 (ms+ps)	1-2	*	*	0	*	*	37	
MGS IIIb	S 357B	7-10	*	0	5	0	0	*	2-3	0	1	1-2	1	0	0	*	0	25	
MGS IIIb	S 1036	7-10	*	0	5	1-2	0	* (a/la/b)	3-5	1-2	* (ms+ps)	1-2	2*	*	0	0	0	32	
MGS IIIb	FS 197	10-15 (cs *)	*	0	7 - 10	3-5	0	0	3-5	1-2	* (ms)	1-2	0	0	0	*	0	41	
MGS IIIb	S 1008	10-15 (cs *)	*	0	5-7	*	0	* (a/la/b)	3-5	1-2	3-5* (ms+ps)	1-2	*	*	0	0	0	41	

Fabric Class 8

Fabric Subclass 8.1/8.2

Met	KD 879	5-10	*	3	3-5	*	* (sa)	1-2 (la)	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	1	0	23	
Met	KD 221	5-10	0	3	3-5	2-3	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	1-2	0	0	0	26	
Met	KD 501	5-10	*	0	2-3	2-3	0	*	0	1	0	*	5	0	0	0	0	25	
Met	KD 167	5-10	*	0	5	2-3	0	*	0	*	*	*	1-2	0	0	0	0	25	
Met	KD 215	5-10	*	*	3	2-3	0	*	0	1	0	*	1-2	0	0	0	0	25	
Met	KD 276	10-15	1-2	0	5	*	2-3	* (la/a)	0	1-2	* (ms)	*	1-2	0	0	0	0	32	
Met	S 511	10-15	1-2	3 *	5	*	0	* (la)	0	0	2-3 (ms)	*	1-2	0	0	0	0	32	
Met	KD 262	10-15	*	0	5-10	*	2-3	* (la)	0	1-2	* (ms)	*	1-2	*	0	0	0	37	
Met	S 491	10-15	1-2	0	5-10	*	2-3	* (la)	0	1-2	2-3 (ms)	*	1-2	0	0	0	0	39	
Met/ MetGl	KD 871	5-10 (cs1-2)	0	*	2-3	5-10	*	2 (la/m)	0	1	0	0	*	0	*	0	0	30	***DAM***
Gl	KD 917	5-7 (cs 1-2)	1	0	2-3	3-5	0	* (la/a)	0	0	0	*	1-2	0	0	0	0	18	vitrified core
Gl	KD 1275	5-7 (cs 1-2)	1	0	1-2	3-5	0	* (la/a)	0	1	1 (ps/ms)	1	1-2	*	0	0	*	23	
Bald Ic	KD 42	5-7 (cs 20)	*	0	5-7	*	2-3	*	0	0	2-3	0	0	0	0	*	*	25	
Bald Ic	KD 786	7-10 (cs 2-3)	*	0	3-5	3-5	0	* (la/m)	0	0	* (fs + ms)	0	*	*	0	0	0	23	vitrified core
Bald Ic	KD 925	5-10	*	0	2-3	2-3	0	3 *	0	1	*	*	1	0	0	0	0	24	
Bald Ic	KD 426	7-10 (cs 2-3)	*	0	3	3-5	*	* (la/m)	0	0	* (fs)	*	*	*	0	*	*	24	
Bald Ic	KD 489	5-7 (cs 1-2)	*	0	2-3	3-5	2-3(o +sa)	* (la/m)	0	0	* (fs + ms)	*	*	*	0	0	*	25	
Bald Ic	KD 929	10-15 (cs 3)	*	0	2-3	3-5	*	*	0	1-2	*	1	*	0	1-2	*	*	35	
Met Gl	KD 216	5-10 (cs1-2)	0	*	2-3	5-10	0	* (la)	0	1	*	0	*	0	*	0	0	24	***KYR***
Met Gl	KD 167	5-10 (cs 2)	0	*	2-3	5-10	0	* (la)	0	1	*	0	*	0	*	0	0	24	
Met Gl	KD 777	5-10 (cs1-2)	0	*	2-3	5-10	0	* (la)	0	1	0	0	*	0	*	0	0	*28*	
Met Gl	KD 218	5-10 (cs 5)	1-2	0	3-5	*	0	* (la/a)	0	0	* (fs)	*	*	0	0	0	0	22	
Met Gl	KD 949	5-10 (cs 5)	1-2	0	3-5	*	0	* (la/a)	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	22	
Met Gl	KD 928	5-10 (cs 5)	1-2	1	3-5	*	0	* (la/a)	0	0	1-2	*	*	0	0	0	0	24	
Met Gl	KD 424/7	5-7 (cs 1-2)	1	0	2-3	3-5	0	* (la/a)	0	1	0	*	1	0	0	0	0	20	
Met Gl	KD 279	5-10 (cs1-2)	0	*	2-3	5-10	0	* (la)	0	1	0	*	*	0	*	0	0	24	
Met Gl	KD 159/148	5-10 (cs 1)	1	0	2-3	5-10	*	* (la)	0	*	0	*	1-2	2 *	0	0	*	28	***DAM***
Met Gl	KD 423	10-15	0	0	10	*	0	*	0	2	0	*	1-3	0	0	0	0	33	
Met Gl	KD 41	10-20	*	0	2-3	5-10	0	* (ol)	0	0	1 (ps)	(au 5*)	*	0	0	0	0	41	

Table 4.2 (cont.): The results of the petrological thin section analysis. See Keys 4.1 and 4.2 for the definition of the abbreviations (see pages 78 - 79).

Fabric Subclass 8.3

Greco-Italic MGS IIIc

Type	Site	% Quartz	% fs	% fs with inclusions	% Mica	% Limestone	% Alkali feldspar	% Plagioclase feldspar	% Volcanic Glass	% Altered Volcanic	% Volcanic schist	% Pyr	% Fe	% Ca	% Chl	% Gl	% Sa	Max % Total	Notes:
MGS IIIc	FS 193	3-5 (cs 1)	1	0	1-2	1-2	0	0	0	0	* (ps)	0	1	0	0	1-2	*	15	
MGS IIIc	FS 260	3-5	0	0	2-3	1-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1-2	0	12	
MGS IIIc	KD 278	3-5 (cs 1)	1	0	2-3	1-2	0	* (ia)	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	*	15	
MGS IIIc	FS 103	3-5	1	0	1-2	0	0	0	0	0	* (ps)	*	1-2	0	0	2-3	0	13	
MGS IIIc	FS 492	3-5	1	0	1-2	2-3	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	1	0	13	vitrified core
MGS IIIc	KD 1119	5-7 (cs 1)	*	*	1-2	1-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1-2	0	15	
MGS IIIc	S 813	5-7 (cs 1-2)	1	0	1-2	2-3	0	* (la)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	
MGS IIIc	FS 28(53)	5-7 (cs 2-3)	1	*	1-2	2-3	0	0	0	0	2 (ms + ps)	0	1	0	0	1-2	*	19	
MGS IIIc	FS 57	5-7 (cs 2-3)	1	*	1-2	1-2	0	0	0	0	* (ps)	*	1	0	0	1-2	0	18	
MGS IIIc	KD 1091	5-7 (cs 2-3)	1	0	2-3	3-5	0	0	0	0	* (ms)	*	1	0	0	1-2	*	22	
MGS IIIc	FS 269	5-7	1	0	1-2	0	0	1 (la)	0	2-3	0	1	0	0	0	2-3	0	18	
MGS III toe	FS 269	3-5 (cs 1)	1	0	2-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1-2	0	11	
MGS III toe	FS 957	3-5 (cs 1)	0	0	2-3	0	0	* (la)	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	1-2	0	12	

Greco-Italic MGS IIIa

MGS IIIa	FS 18	2-3	0	0	5-7	*	0	0	0	0	3-5 (ms + ps)	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	
MGS IIIa	FS 497	3-5	0	0	2-3	*	2 (s)	* (a)	0	0	1-2 (ms + ps)	2-5	0	0	0	*	0	20	
MGS IIIa	FS 269	5-7	*	0	2-3	0	0	1 (m)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2-3	0	15	
MGS IIIa	S 1001	5-7 (cs 2-3)	*	*	2-3	1-2	0	0	0	*	* (ps)	0	*	0	0	2	0	19	
MGS IIIa	S 357a	5-7	0	0	2-3	0	0	0	0	2-3	3-5 (ms + ps)	2-3	0	0	0	*	0	22	
MGS IIIa	S 673	7-10 (cs1-2)	2-3	0	1-2	1-2	0	*	0	0	*	10	*	1-2	0	*	0	34	
MGS IIIa	FS 266	10-15	0	0	5-7	1-2	0	0	0	1-2	0	*	0-5	0	0	0	0	30	

Corinthian Type B amphorae

CB22	1119	3-5 (cs 2-3)	3	*	5-10	*	2-3	0	0	2-3	* (ms)	5-7	1-2	0	0	*	0	37	
CB22	1008	5-7 (cs 2-3)	0	*	2-3	0	0	1-2	0	2-3	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	17	
CB22	FS 413	5-7 (cs 1-2)	0	*	2-3	0	0	1	0	2-3	1 (ms w/ pyr)	0	*	*	0	0	0	18	
CB22	FS 460	7-10 (cs 2-3)	*	0	2-3	1-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	17	
CB22b	1023	5-7 (cs 3-5)	0	*	1-2	0	0	1-2	0	2-3	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	17	

Metapontine Clay Samples

Bas7b	Basento	10	1	0	1-3	1-2	0	* (a)	0	2-3	*	1-2	*	0	0	2-3	0	25	
Bas7f	Basento	10	1	0	1-3	1-2	0	* (a)	0	2-3	1-2	0-3	*	0	0	2-3	0	27	
Daub	Lrg kiln	20-30	0	0	3	5-10	0	* (la)	0	0	0	1-2	1-2	*	*	*	0	42	
Bernalda		20-30	0	0	2-3	3-5	0	0	0	0	0	3-5	3	0	0	3	0	49	sampled by ICA 1980s
MudBrick		20-30	0	0	3	5-10	0	* (la)	0	0	0-3	1-2	1-2	*	*	0	0	53	identified by ICA 1980s

Metapontine Cookinmg Ware Samples

Type	Site	% Quartz	% fs	% fs with inclusions	% Mica	% Limestone	% Alkali feldspar	% Plagioclase feldspar	% Volcanic Glass	% Altered Volcanic	% Volcanic schist	% Pyr	% Fe	% Ca	% Chl	% Gl	% Sa	Max % Total	Notes:
pan	KD 205b	20-30	2-3	10	1-3	0	0	1-2 (la/b)	0	0	2-3 (ms +ps)	*	*	*	*	1-2	0	57	
pan	KD 175	20-30 (cs 10)	*	0	1-3	*	*	0-5 (la)	0	0	0-5 (ms)	1-2	1-2	*	0	1-3 *	0	53	
pan	KD 147	20-30 (cs 10-15)	*	0	1-3	1-3	0	*	0	1-2	2-3 (ps)	1-2	*	0	0	1-2	0	48	
pan	KD 117	40-50 (cs 10)	*	0	1-3	*	0	0-5 (la)	0	0	0-5 (ms)	1-2	1-2	*	0	1-3 *	0	73	
pan	KD 217	20-30	1-2	0	1-2	*	*	0-5	0	0	5-10 (ms)	1-2	2-3	*	0	1-3	0	60	
pan	KD 1078	20-30 (cs 10)	*	0	1-2	*	0	1-2 (b/la)	0	1	* (ps)	1-2	*	0	0	1-3	0	45	
pan	KD 205c	30	1-2	0	1-2	*	0	0-3	0	0	5	1-2	1-2	0	0	1-2	0	49	
pan	KD 232	20-30 (cs 10)	*	*	2-3	*	0	* (la)	2	1	0	1-2	*	*	0	1-3 *	0	47	
cook pot	KD 205a	20-30 (cs 10)	*	0	1-2	*	0	1-2 (b/la)	*	2	0	1-2	*	0	0	1-3	0	45	
pan	KD 131	20-30 (cs 10)	*	0	1-3	*	* (o+sa)	0-8 (m/b)	0	0	0-5	*	0	*	*	1-2	0	54	different shape

Metapontine Grey Ware Samples

	KD 266	10-20	0	0	3-5	0	0	* (la)	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	28	
	KD 393	10-20	0	0	3-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	26	
	KD 409	10-20	0	0	3-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	27	
	KD 734	10-20	0	0	3-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	27	
	KD 75	10-20	0	0	3-5	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	27	
	KD 83	10-20	0	0	3-5	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	27	

Metapontine Tiles

	SmKiln	5-10	1	0	1	1-3	0	* (la)	0	1-2	1	1	1	*	1	0	0	23	
	KD 262	15-20	0	0	5-10	5-10	0	* (la)	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	44	
	KD 221B	15-20	*	0	5-10	5-10	0	* (la)	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	45	
	KD 221r	15-20	0	10*	1	*	3-5	* (la/ a)	0	1-2	1-5 (ms+ ps)	2-3	*	*	0	0	0	52	
	LgKiln	20-30	0	0	10-15	5-10	0	* (ol/a)	0	0	* (ms)	*	*	0	0	0	0	59	

Bova Marina (Calabria) samples

	BU1699	7-10 (cs1-2)	1-2	*	2-3	0	0	*	0	1-2	*	*	1-2	0	0	*	0	24	
	BM14	7-10 (cs 1-2)	1-2	2	5-7	0	2	1-2	0	0	5	0	*	0	0	1-2	0	30	
	BU2076	10-15 (cs 5-7)	1-2	*	2-3	0	2	*	0	1-2	* (ms)	0	1-2	0	0	1-2	0	31	
	BM12	10-15 (cs 7-10)	1-2	3*	3-5	0	2	1-2 (m)	0	0	5	0	*	0	0	1-2	0	37	

Botromagno, Gravina (Apulia) Sample

cookingware	GR 5812	10-15	3-5	0	1-2	0	0	1-2	0	0	* (fs)	1	1-2	0	1-2	*	0	31	

Table 4.2 (cont.): The results of the petrological thin section analysis. See Keys 4.1 and 4.2 for the definition of the abbreviations (see pages 78 - 79).

Type:	
MGS III (a – c) =	Greco-Italic MGS III Subgroups a - c
Met =	Metapontine Type
GI =	Greco-Italic MGS VI Subtype
Met GI =	Metapontine Greco-Italic MGS VI Subtype
Bald Ic =	Baldacci Ic Type
Site:	
FF =	recovered at Fattoria Fabrizio
S =	recovered at the Pantanello sanctuary
FS =	recovered in survey by ICA of the Metapontine territory
KD =	collected in the Pantanello kiln deposit
SmKiln =	tile sampled from the small kiln at Pantanello
LgKiln =	tile sampled from the large kiln at Pantanello
BU =	comparative sample from Bova Umbro (Calabria)
BM =	comparative sample from Bova Mazza (Calabria)
GR =	comparative sample from Botromagno, Gravina (Apulia)
Quartz	
q =	quartz
cs =	crack seal vein quartz (this is a percent of the total q).
fs alt. vol. =	quartz and pyroxene.
fs =	fine grained silica aggregate
Alkali feldspar	
o =	orthoclase feldspar
sa =	sanidine
Plagioclase feldspars	
la =	labradorite feldspar
m =	microline feldspar
a =	andesine feldspar
b =	bytownite feldspar
ol =	oligoclase feldspar
Volcanic schist	
ps =	plagioclase schist
ms =	mica schist
fs =	feldspar schist
pyr =	pyroxene present within the schist
Pyr =	pyroxene (au = augite)
Fe =	iron
Ca =	carbonate (calcite)
Chl =	chlorite (talc conversion)
Gl =	glauconite
Sa =	sandstone
* =	a number, this indicates the size of that trace inclusion.

Key 4.1: The abbreviations used in Table 4.2.

Graph Labels	Definitions
A	Greco-Italic MGS IIIa
B	Greco-Italic MGS IIIb
C	Greco-Italic MGS IIIc
toe	toe (Greco-Italic MGS III)
M	Metapontine Type
DAM-M/GI	Metapontine /Greco-Italic Type with *DAMOKPATHE* handle stamp
GI	Greco-Italic Type
Ic	Baldacci Ic Type
MGI	Metapontine Greco-Italic Type
DAM-MGI	Metapontine Greco-Italic Type with *DAMOKPATHE* handle stamp
cw	Metapontine cooking ware
gw	Metapontine grey ware
SK	Tile from the Small Kiln
tile	Tile from the Kiln Dump
LK	Tile from the Large Kiln
Bas7B	Clay from Basento Drainage with sand temper added
Bas7F	Clay from Basento Drainage levigated
Daub	Daub from the Large Kiln
Bern	Clay collected by ICA in the vicinity of Bernalda
MudBr	Mud Brick collected and identified by ICA in the Pantanello kiln deposit
Gr	Cooking ware sample from the site of Botromagno, Gravina
BU9	Cooking ware sample from the site of Bova Umbro (BU1699)
BM4	Corinthian Type B (Classical) fabric sample from Bova Mazza (BM14)
BU6	Corinthian Type B (Classical) fabric sample from Bova Umbro (BU 2076)
BM2	Corinthian Type B (Classical) fabric sample from Bova Mazza (BM12)
CB22(b)	Corinthian Type B (Hellenistic)

Key 4.2: The abbreviations used in Figures 4.11a - d - 4.12a - d and Table 4.2.

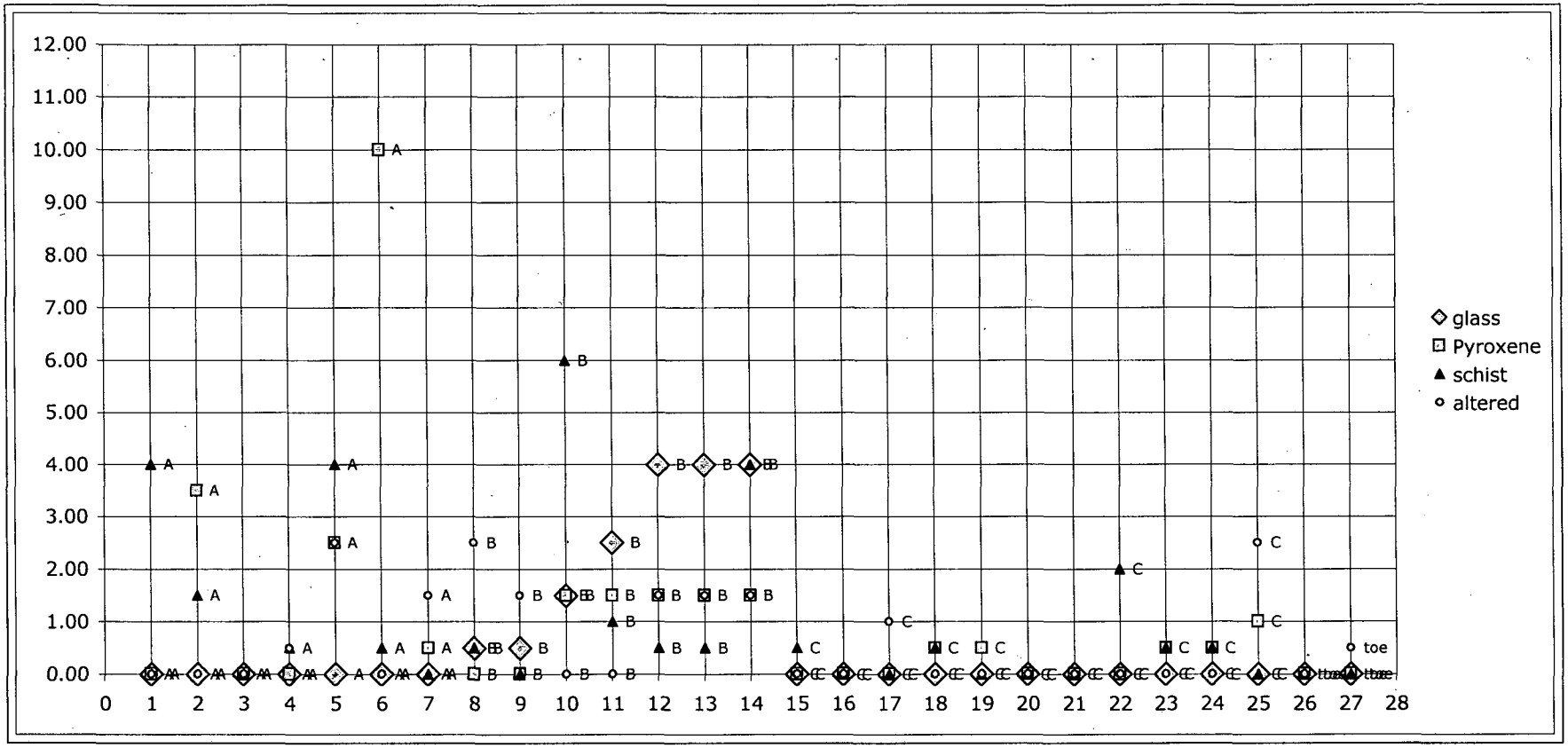

Figure 4.11a: The mean percentages of volcanic material found in the fabrics sampled from the Greco-Italic MGS IIIa - c Subgroups (represented above as A, B and C). In this graph the volcanic material is broken down into four groupings, volcanic glass, pyroxene, volcanic schist and altered volcanic material. See Key 4.2 for abbreviations.

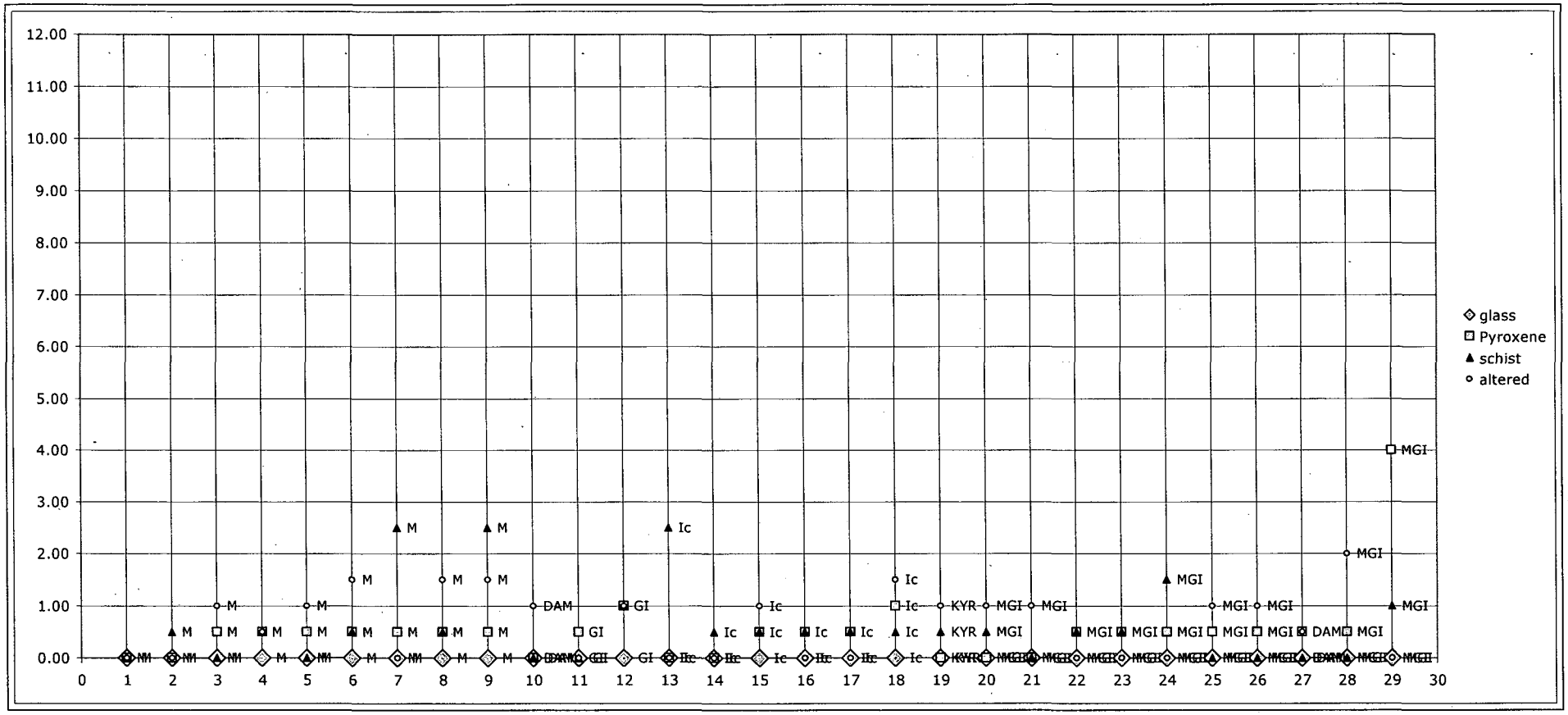

Figure 4.11b: The mean percentages of volcanic material found in the fabrics sampled from the Metapontine and Baldacci Ic Types and the Greco-Italic MGS VI Subtype. In this graph the volcanic material is broken down into four groupings, volcanic glass, pyroxene, volcanic schist and altered volcanic material. See Key 4.2 for abbreviations.

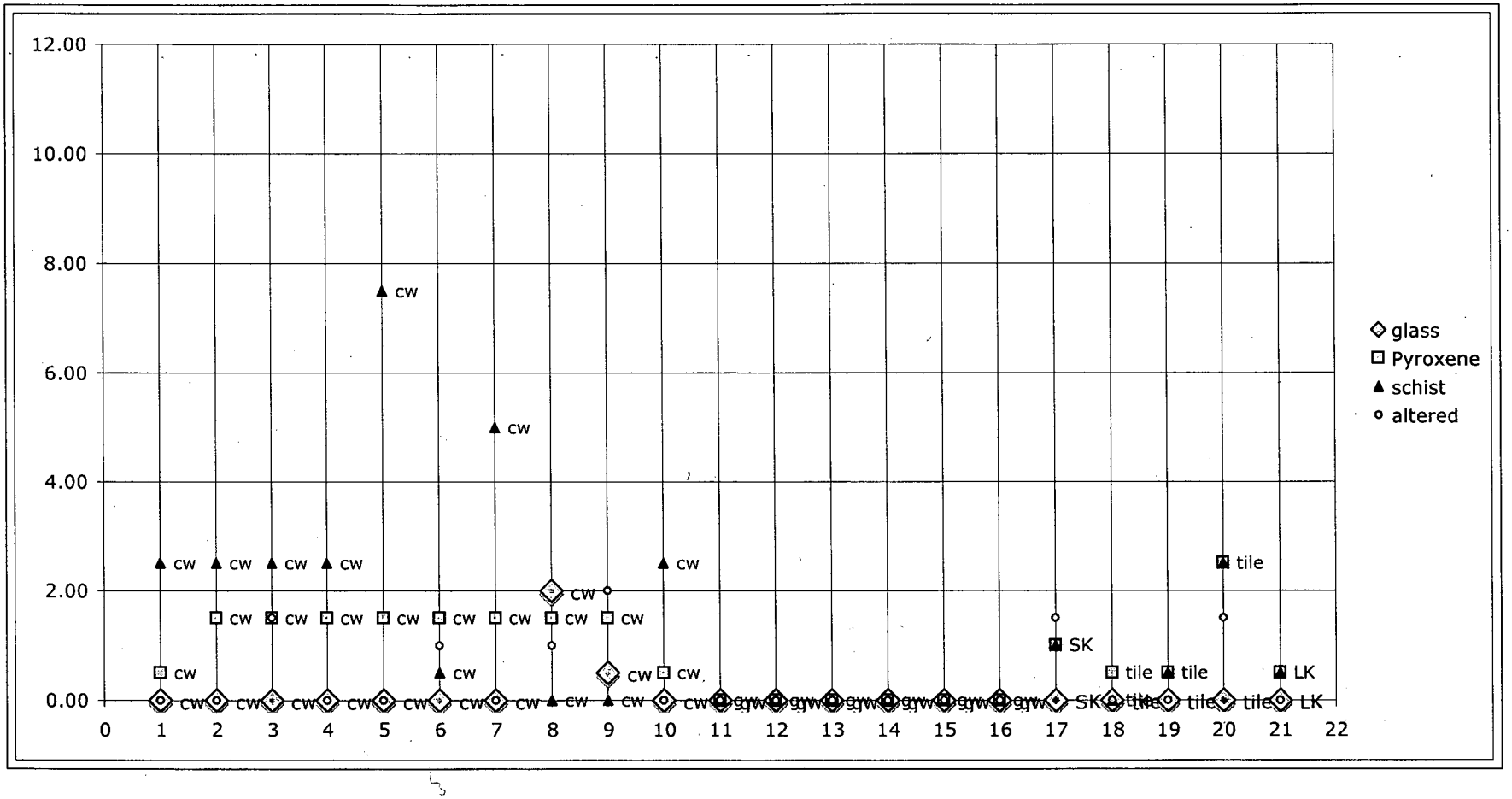

Figure 4.11c: The mean percentages of volcanic material found in the fabrics sampled from the cooking ware (cw), grey ware (gw) and tiles (SK, tile and LK). In this graph the volcanic material is broken down into four groupings, volcanic glass, pyroxene, volcanic schist and altered volcanic material. See Key 4.2 for abbreviations.

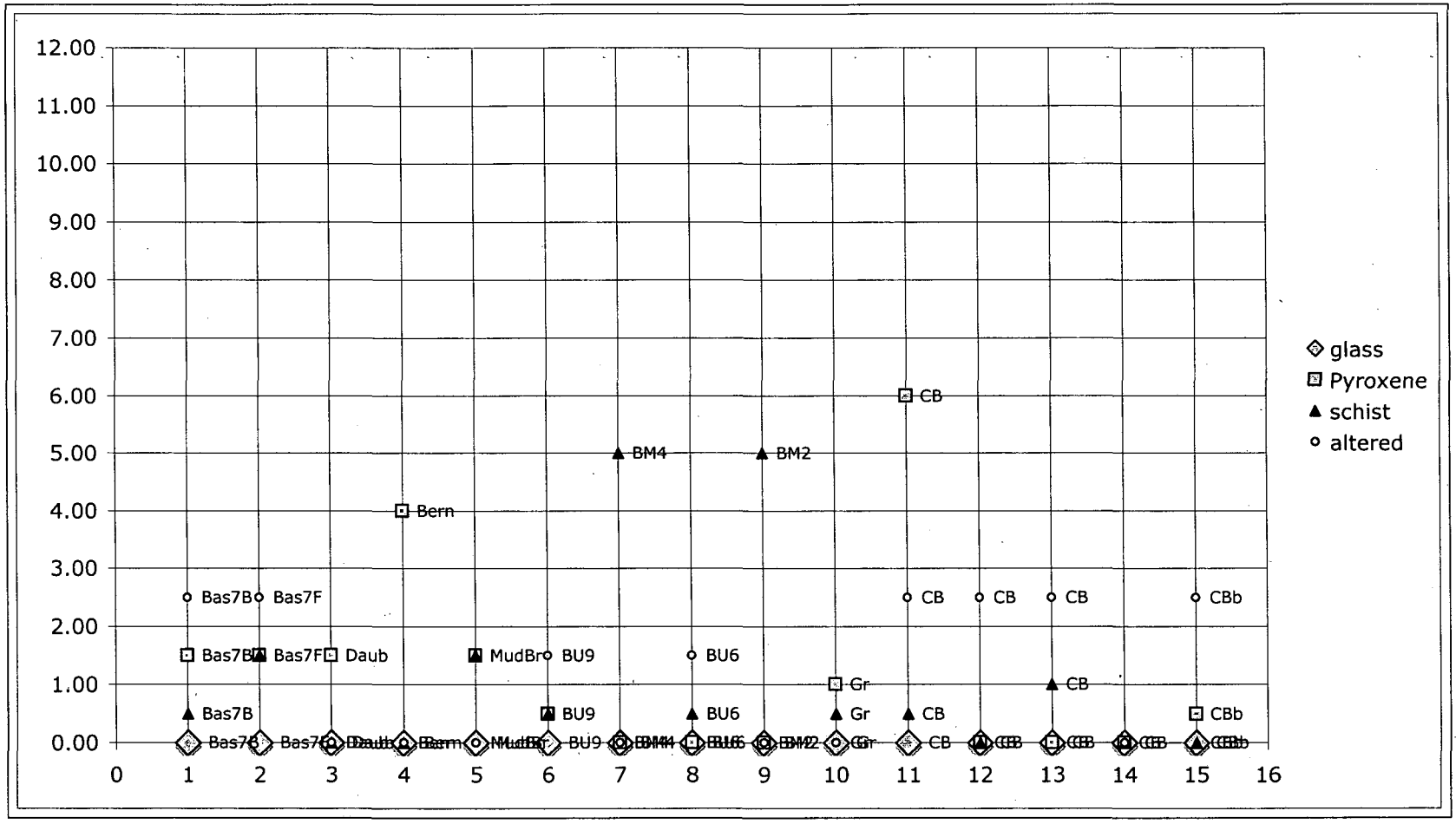

Figure 4.11d: The mean percentages of volcanic material found in the Bradano trough clays, ceramic fabrics from Bova Marina (BU and BM), Gravina (Gr) and Pantanello (Corinthian Type B = CB). In this graph the volcanic material is broken down into four groupings, volcanic glass, pyroxene, volcanic schist and altered volcanic material. See Key 4.2 for abbreviations.

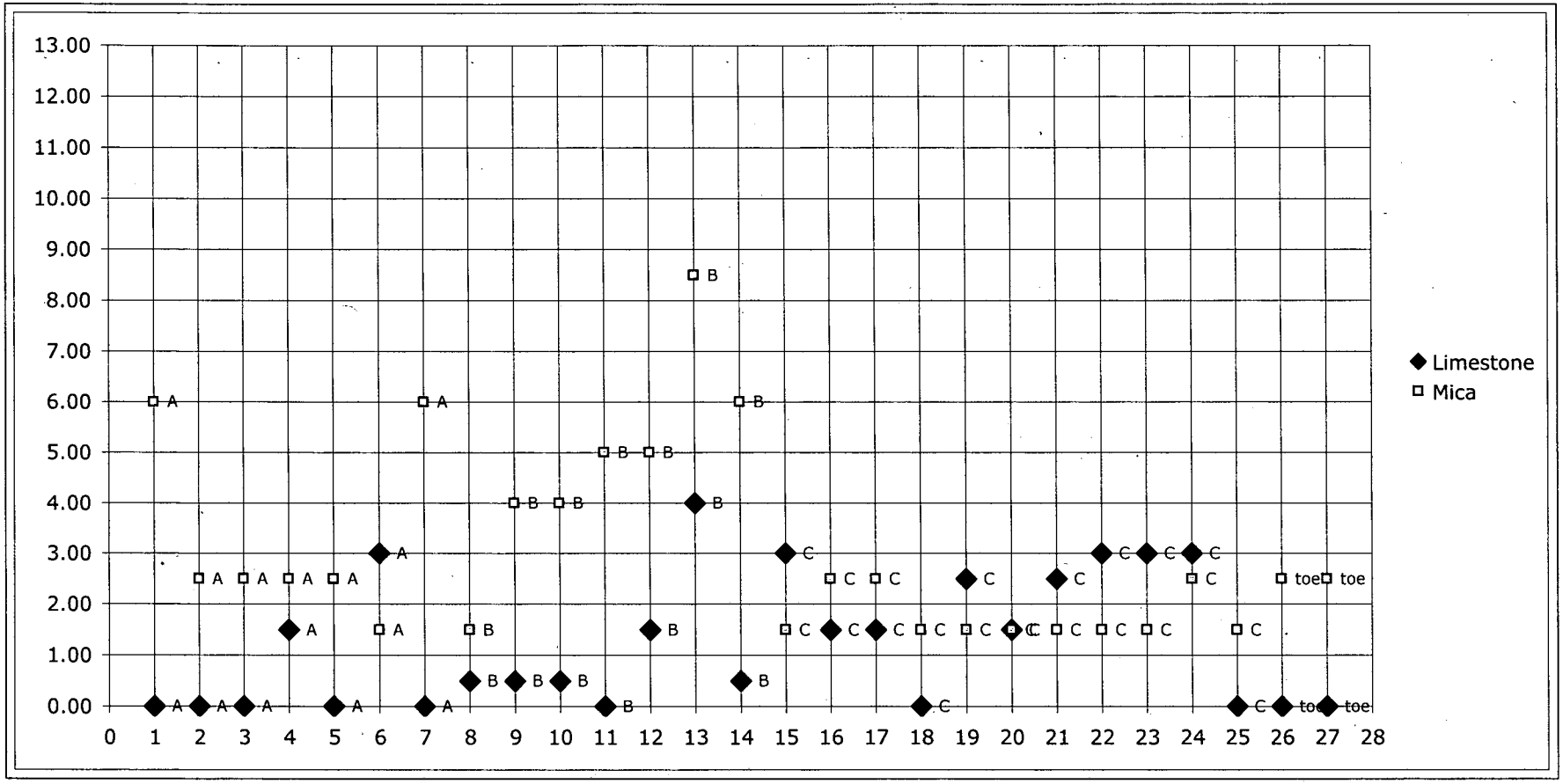

Figure 4.12a: The mean percentages of limestone present compared to the mean percentages of mica present in the fabrics sampled from the Greco-Italic MGS IIIa - c Subgroups (represented above as A, B and C). See Key 4.2 for abbreviations.

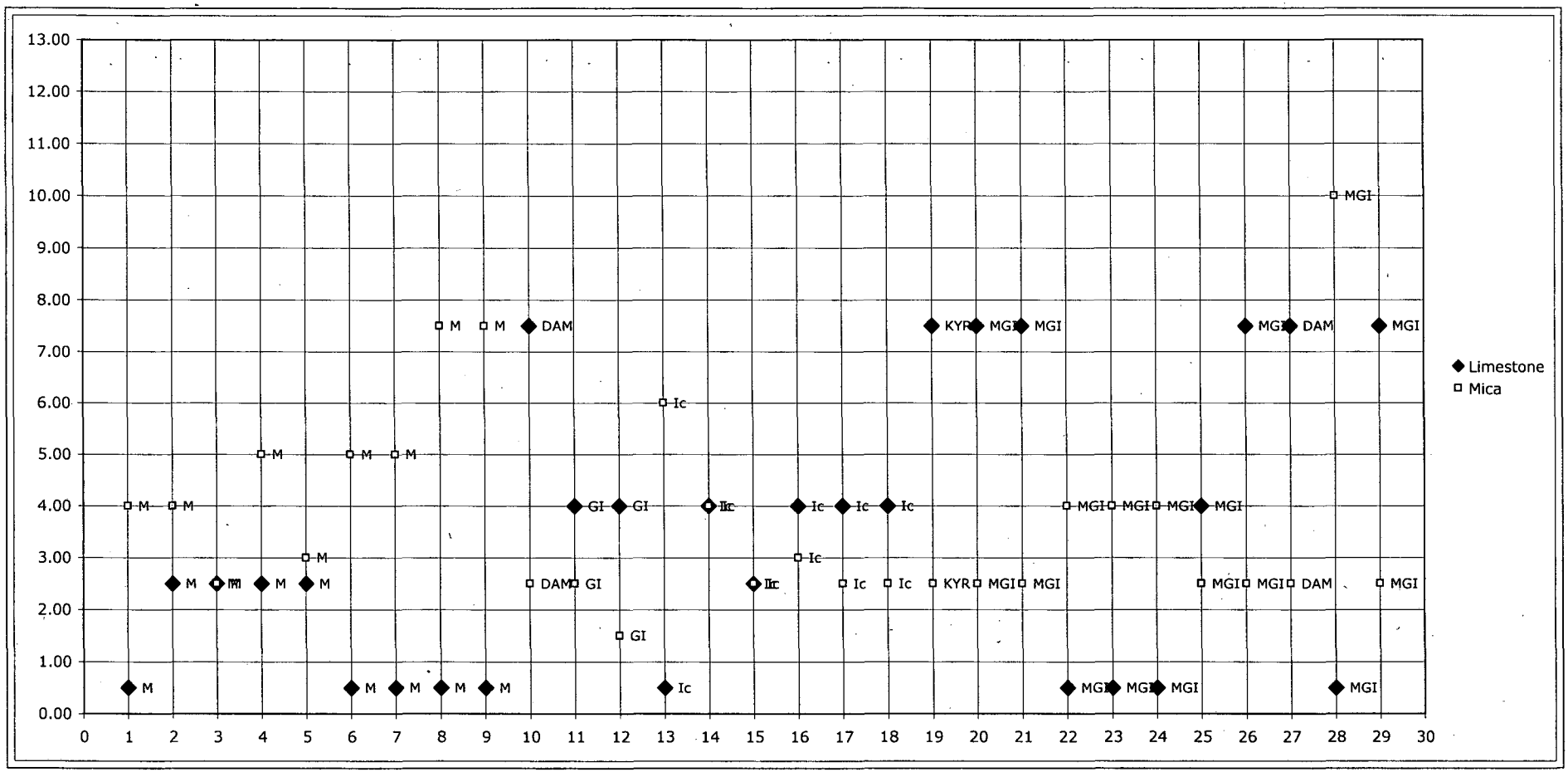

Figure 4.12b: The mean percentages of limestone present compared to the mean percentages of mica present in the fabrics sampled from the Metapontine and Baldacci Ic Types and the Greco-Italic MGS VI Subtype. See Key 4.2 for abbreviations.

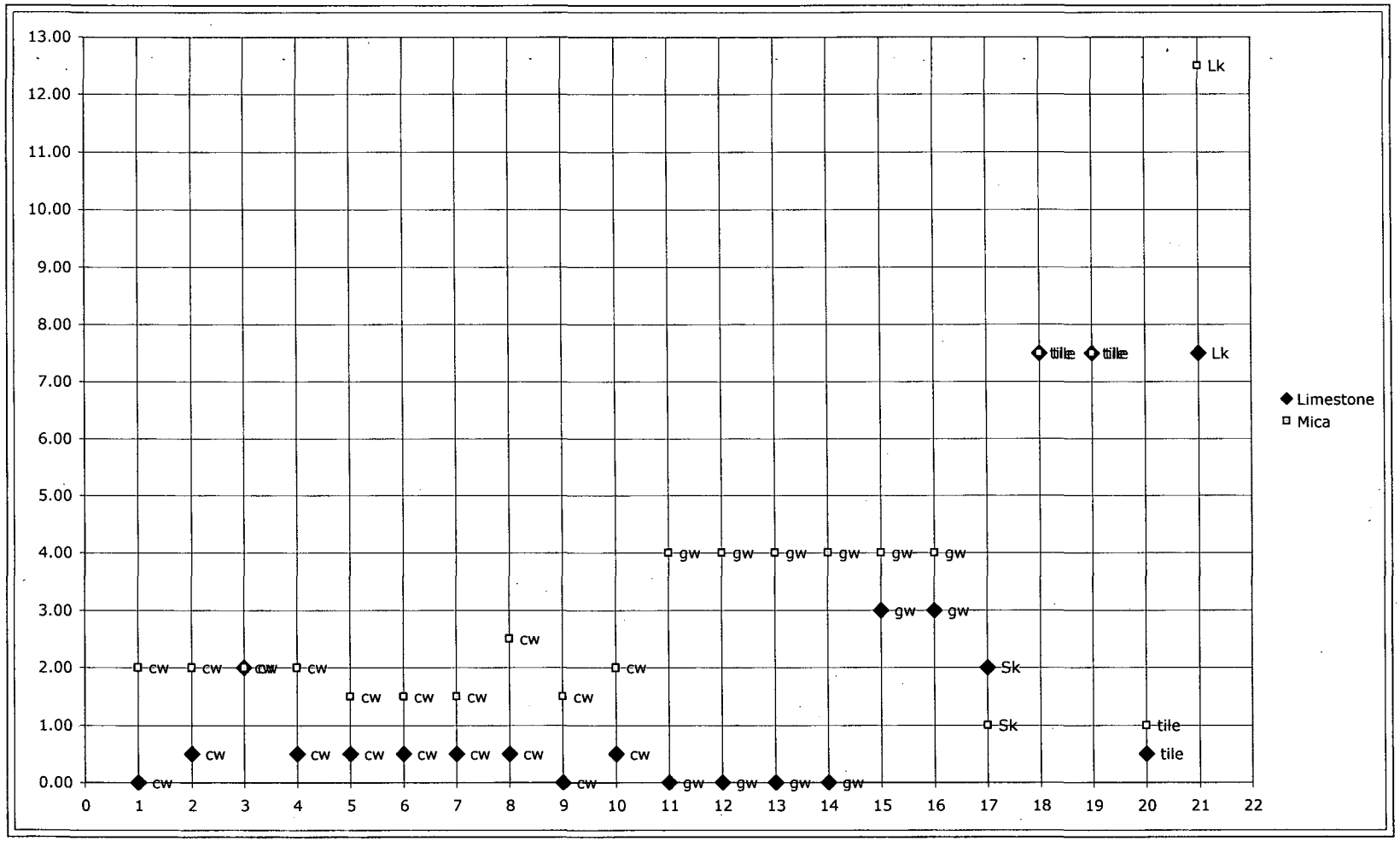

Figure 4.12c: The mean percentages of limestone present compared to the mean percentages of mica present in the fabrics sampled from the cooking ware (cw), grey ware (gw) and tiles (SK, tile and LK). See Key 4.2 for abbreviations.

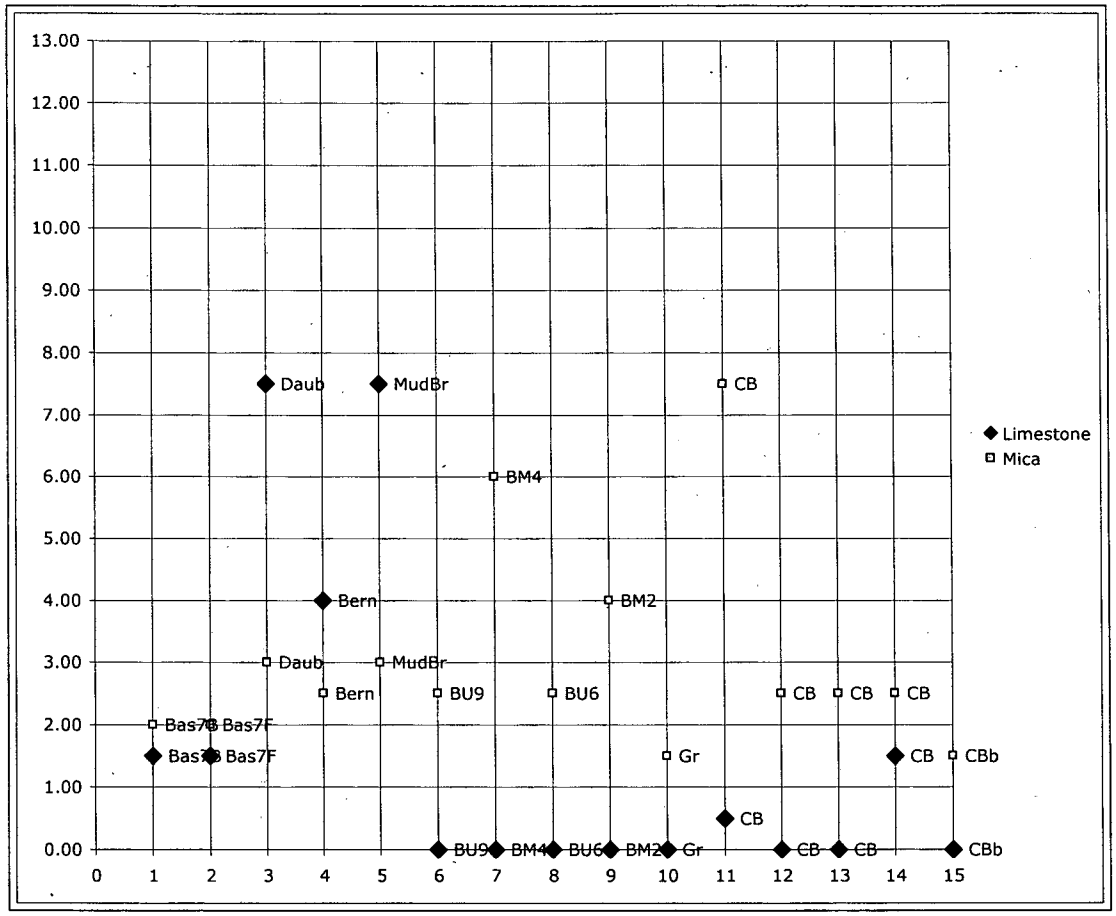

Figure 4.12d: The mean percentages of limestone present compared to the mean percentages of mica present in the Bradano trough clays and in ceramic fabrics from Bova Marina (BU and BM), Gravina (Gr) and Pantanello (Corinthian Type B = CB). See Key 4.2 for abbreviations.

Chapter 5

Conclusions

After the completion of the petrological analysis of twenty-six comparative samples of cooking ware, grey ware and tiles that were considered by ICA to be local to the Metapontine territory, local clays collected in the territory, as well as other local samples listed in Table 3.2, the clay fabric used by potters in and around the site of Pizzica Pantanello was defined. Based on this information, following the petrological analysis of sixty-one of the 177 different amphora rims recovered in the Metapontine territory belonging to the Greco-Italic MGS III and Greco-Italic MGS VI Subtypes, the Metapontine and Baldacci Ic Types, as well as the Corinthian Type B copies[1], it can be inferred that these amphorae were produced in the Bradano trough. Also, predicated on these findings, it becomes apparent that the virtually identical forms, the Metapontine Corinthian Type B copy and the Greco-Italic MGS IIIa Subgroup, belong in the same type group. These latter amphorae and the Greco-Italic MGS IIIc Subgroup belong in Fabric Subclass 8.3, which is most similar to the fabric Folk (1983) associated with the tiles produced at the Roman Republican production centre at Pantanello. Although the Greco-Italic MGS IIIb Subgroup warranted a separate fabric class (Fabric Class 7), it can still be considered as being local to the Bradano trough since the trace elements of volcanic glass in these samples are not prolific enough to indicate they originated in another more volcanic region. It is probable that the Greco-Italic MGS IIIb Subgroup was produced to the northwest of Pantanello, where Boenzi et al (1989) noted the presence of a volcanic ash bed in the Bradano trough.

While it is usually possible to distinguish between the clays used by different production centers based on the geology of each site, when dealing with sites such as Heraklea, Metaponto and Pantanello that share a similar geological history (Section 3.0), it is difficult to deduce which site may have produced a specific amphora type. When deciding where an amphora type, such as the Greco-Italic Type, was manufactured, the presence or absence of an amphora kiln and waster sherds may be used as the deciding factor. To date no amphora kiln dating to the Classical/Hellenistic periods has been recovered and/or published in the Metapontino. Therefore it is not possible at this time to say at which site the amphorae sharing Fabric Subclass 8.3, the

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[1] Petrological analysis has been conducted on only a preliminary sample of these amphorae, indicating that they are copies of the Corinthian Type B that originated in Greece.

Greco-Italic MGS IIIa /Corinthian Type B Subgroup and the Greco-Italic MGS IIIc Subgroup were produced. It is suggested that these amphorae were produced at or near this site based on the similarity of the clay matrices and firing method used for these Greek amphorae and the Roman Republican tiles fired at Pantanello. Consequently the Roman Republican tiles could be considered an example of a continued tradition of ceramic manufacture between the Greek and Roman periods in the Metapontine territory.

Based on the high percentage of misfired Roman Republican amphorae recovered in the kiln deposit at Pantanello, this research indicates that the Greco-Italic MGS VI Subtype, the Metapontine Type and the Baldacci Ic Type copy were all fired on site where a kiln of adequate size was recovered. In support of this theory, after firing the clay samples taken from the mouth of the Basento River, striking similarities were found between the fired Basento clays and the Roman Republican amphorae, cooking ware and tiles. In further support of these amphorae having been produced at Pantanello are the numerous examples of these amphorae, as well as other wares, recovered in the kiln dump[2] and sanctuary[3] and not in the area surveyed by ICA[4] (Figs. 5.2, 5.3, 5.4 and 5.5).

While this body of research is a micro-scale examination limited to the amphora assemblage recovered by ICA in the Basento/Bradano transect, the similarities in form noted between the early Greco-Italic MGS IIIa/Corinthian Type B Subgroup and the early Greco-Italic amphorae recovered at Locri, Calabria (Fig. 4.2), suggest that this subgroup had a broad distribution throughout southern Magna Grecia. This would imply that there were multiple production centres throughout southern Italy, producing a highly standardized early Greco-Italic/Corinthian Type B Subgroup. Further petrological analysis of the early Greco Italic amphorae at Locri would be required before a wider comparison can be made. In addition, due to the small sample size of the Pantanello Greco-Italic MGS IIIa/Corinthian Type B Subgroup, further petrological analysis would be required to state that they belong in the same subgroup and were produced in the Bradano trough. Once analyzed a comparison between the Locri and

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[2] The kiln dump at Pizzica Pantanello can be considered an example of primary deposition.

[3] In this instance, the sanctuary area at Pizzica Pantanello can be considered an example of secondary deposition since it is evident based on field notes that the Roman Republican wares recovered there were washed down the hill from the production centre and kiln dump.

[4] While the cooking ware recovered in the kiln dump at Pantanello dated to the Roman Republican period, in the Basento/Bradano transect only cooking ware dating to the Classical and Hellenistic periods was recovered in survey (Gabrielli in press).

Pantanello assemblages could be made, resulting in a better understanding of this Classical/Hellenistic amphora type. Also to be considered would be the petrological analysis of the Corinthian Type B amphorae recovered in the Metaponto city center. Based on this analysis, it could be decided whether or not these amphorae were imported.

In addition, further petrological analysis of the Roman Republican late Greco-Italic amphorae recovered at sites in Apulia (Desy 1989: 21) and Sicily (Vandermersch 1994: 85 – 86) would be required in order to confirm their origin. Also to be considered would be the further analysis of the Baldacci Ic and Metapontine Types outside of the Metapontino in order to address the question of whether or not the Metapontine Type and Baldacci Ic Type belong in the same type grouping. While these two types could be considered to be an intermediary type between the Greco-Italic Type and the Dressel 1 Type, this cannot be confirmed since no Dressel 1 Type belonging to Fabric Class 8 was recovered in the Metapontino.

In summation, during the Classical/Hellenistic period, 104 local amphorae[5] were recovered in the Basento/Bradano transect, as opposed to twenty-three imported amphorae[6]. Keeping in consideration the thin-walled construction of the Metapontine Greco-Italic MGS III Subtype[7], it becomes likely that these Classical/Hellenistic amphorae were not intended for long distance trade. If the Metapontine Greco-Italic MGS IIIa Subgroup and the Metapontine Corinthian Type B are to be considered as one subgrouping, a more prolific distribution pattern of this subgroup is created (Figs. 5.1 and A1.2). The Greco-Italic MGS IIIc Subgroup, which shares the same fabric as the Greco-Italic MGS IIIa/Corinthian Type B Subgroup (Fabric Subclass 8.3), is similarly distributed throughout the territory. In comparison to these subgroups, the Greco-Italic MGS IIIb Subgroup is more sparsely distributed in the Metapontine territory (Fig. 5.1). The different fabric class associated with this subgroup (Fabric Subclass 7) could indicate that these amphorae came from a greater distance than the local Greco-Italic MGS III amphorae discussed above. Compared to the distribution of the Greco-Italic MGS III amphorae, the distribution of the Metapontine Roman Republican amphorae

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[5] In this instance the 104 local amphorae from the 5th – 3rd centuries BC include both the Greco-Italic MGS III Subtype and the Corinthian Type B copies that share the same fabric class.

[6] During this period there were six Corinthian Type A', sixteen Corinthian Type A and only one Corinthian Type B recovered in survey that, based on the current hand-held visual analysis of the survey material, are believed to have been imported into the region (Appendix 1 and Robbins in press).

[7] The current research indicates that the average wall thickness of the Greco-Italic MGS VI Subtype had an average wall thickness of 9 millimeters, as opposed to the average 5.5-millimeter wall thickness of the MGS III Subtype.

(Fabric Subclass 8.1/8.2), Baldacci Ic Type, Greco-Italic MGS VI Subtype and Metapontine Type, recovered in the Metapontino is comparatively non-existent (Fig. 5.4). A concentration of these amphorae was recovered in the Roman Republican kiln deposit at Pantanello, indicating that they were made at and distributed by this ceramic production site.

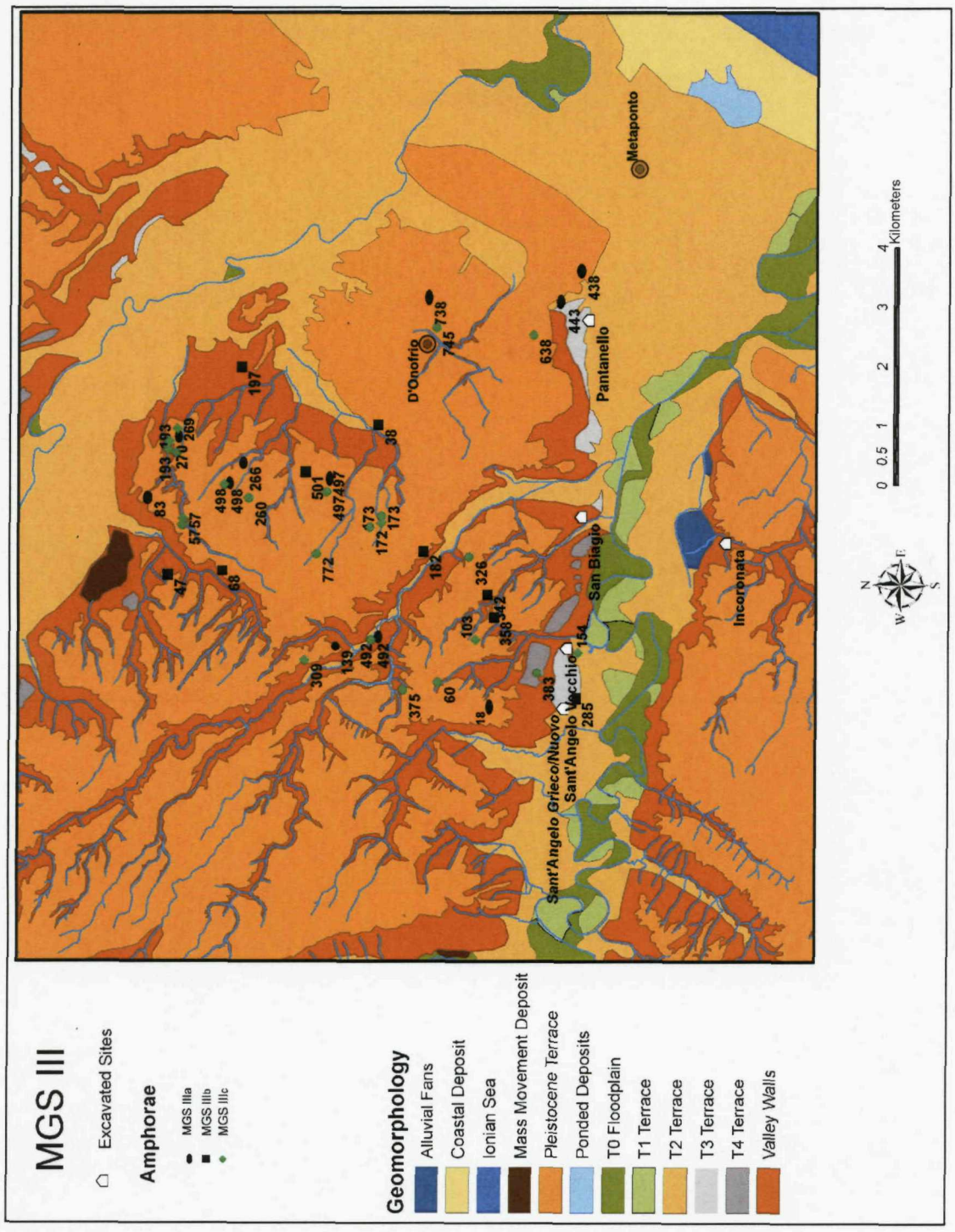


Figure 5.1: Distribution of survey sites found to contain the Greco-Italic MGS IIIa – c Subgroups. For comparison, Figure 5.4 shows the distribution of all survey sites found to contain amphorae. The percentage of Greco-Italic MGS IIIa - c Subgroups recovered at Pizzica Pantanello and in survey is shown in Figures 5.2, 5.3 and 5.7.

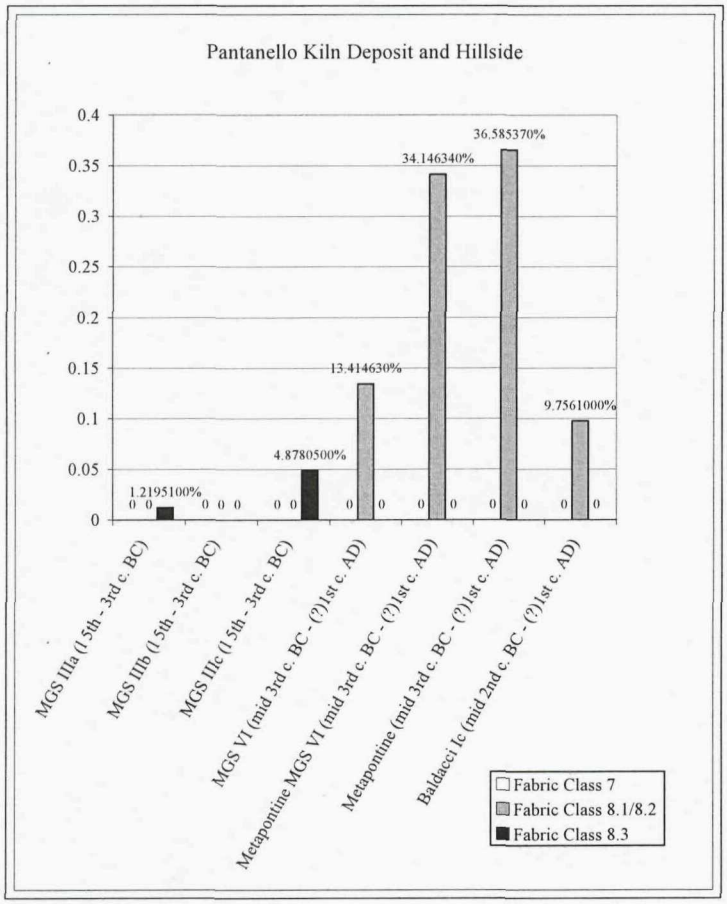


Figure 5.2: Graph showing the percentage of Greco-Italic MGS III and VI Subtypes, Metapontine Type and Baldacci Ic Type recovered at the Pizzica Pantanello kiln deposit and hilltop (n = 82). The amphorae are listed by type, with corresponding dates of production (see Section 4.0 for the references used to date each grouping). The fabric class for each amphora type is indicated by the color of the column.

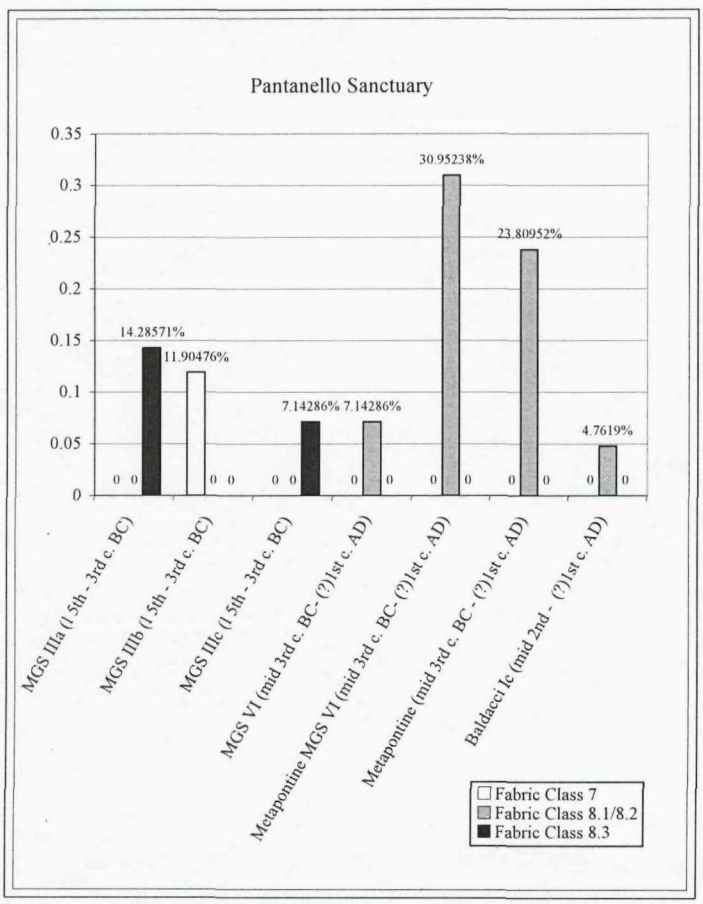


Figure 5.3: Graph showing the percentage of Greco-Italic MGS III and VI Subtypes, Metapontine Type and Baldacci Ic Type recovered at the Pizzica Pantanello sanctuary (n = 42). The amphorae are listed by type, with corresponding dates of production (see Section 4.0 for the references used to date each grouping). The fabric class for each amphora type is indicated by the color of the column.

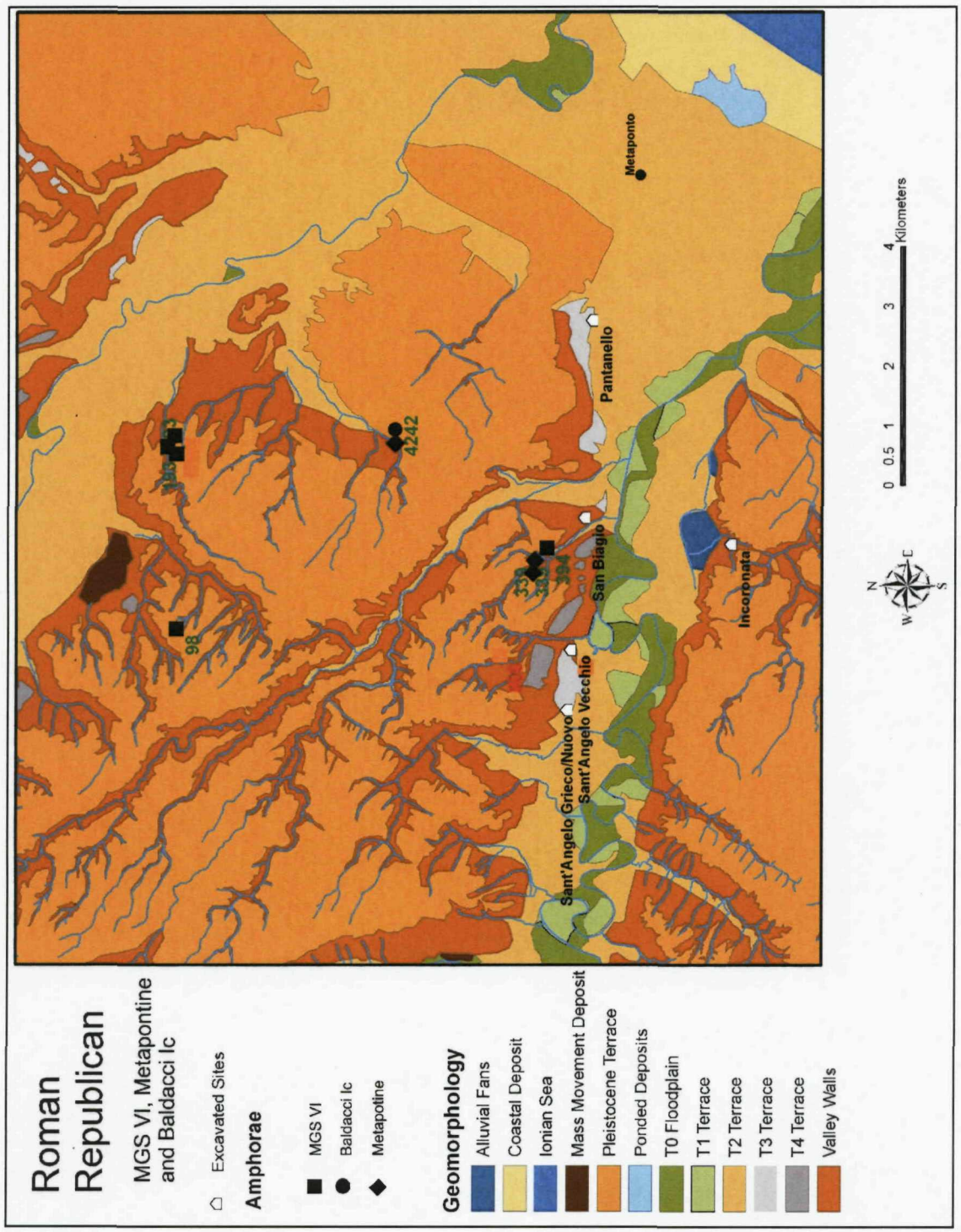


Figure 5.4: Distribution of survey sites found to contain the Greco-Italic MGS VI Subtype, the Metapontine Type and the Baldacci Ic Type. Figures 5.2, 5.3 and 5.5 show the percentage of Greco-Italic MGS VI Subtype, Metapontine Type and Baldacci Ic Type recovered at Pizzica Pantanello and in survey.

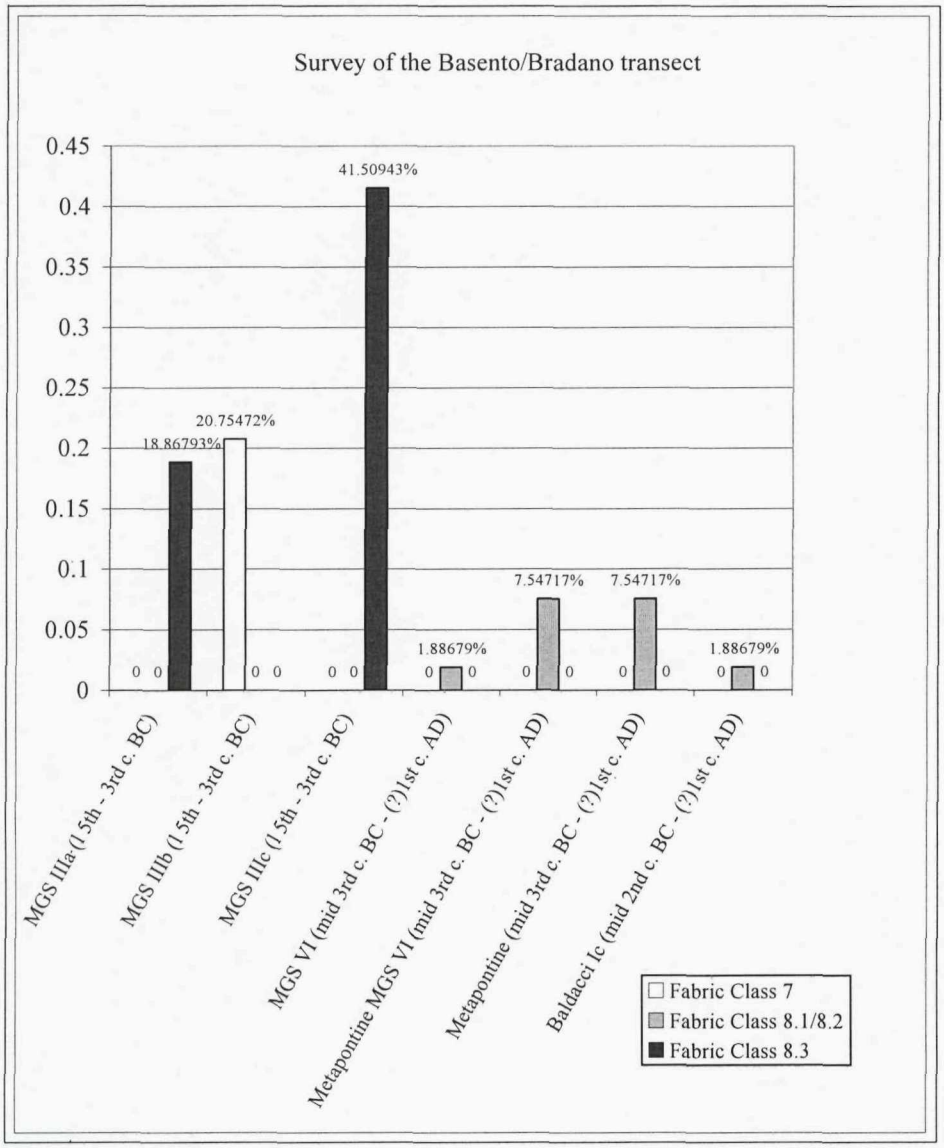


Figure 5.5: Graph showing the percentage of Greco-Italic MGS III and VI Subtypes, Metapontine Type and Baldacci Ic Type recovered in the survey of the Basento/Bradano transect (n = 53). The amphorae are listed by type, with corresponding dates of production (see Section 4.0 for the references used to date each grouping). The fabric class for each amphora type is indicated by the color of the column.

Appendix 1

Corinthian Type B: 460 – to the 4th century BC

A1.1 The Type Series

The Corinthian Type B amphora is stylistically distinct from the Type A and A' series and is thought to have been manufactured in Corinth based on the similarities in fabric with that of Corinthian cooking ware (Whitbread 1995: 256). Two fabric classes (6 and 8) have been associated with this amphora type in the Metapontine territory. However, neither of these fabric classes matches the fabric classes that Whitbread (1995; 274-278) has identified as being Corinthian in origin.

The following Corinthian Type B forms (Figs. A1.1a - c) are treated separately in order to identify different manufacturing techniques, which in turn may help in identifying different centers of production. Appendix 1, Figure 2 (A1.2) shows the distribution of the Corinthian Type B amphorae recovered in the Metapontine territory by ICA.

Form: Flaring rim triangular in section with slightly convex outer face with a distinct groove at the base of the rim (Fig. A1.1a). The rim is slightly tilted with the inner edge being higher than the outer edge. Ovoid handles are applied directly on the groove at the base of the rim, many times deforming the rim when applied.

Rim diameter: irreg. 16 - 18 cm.
Fabric: 6 and 8.1/8.2
Date: 460 to the 4th century BC (Vandermersch 1994: 63; Koehler 1979: 34-38).

Form: Flaring rim triangular in cross section with a slightly convex outer face and an almost horizontal top (Fig. A1.1b). Found associated with ovoid handles.

Rim diameter: 14 - 18 cm.
Fabric: 6 and 8.1/8.2
Date: 460 to the 4th century BC (Vandermersch 1994: 63; Koehler 1979: 34-38).

Form: Flaring rim triangular in cross section with a slightly convex outer face and an almost horizontal top (Fig. A1.1c). A distinct groove runs around the upper exterior edge of the rim. Found associated with ovoid handles.

Rim diameter: 16 - 18 cm.
Fabric: 6
Date: 460 to the 4th century BC (Vandermersch 1994: 63; Koehler 1979: 34-38).

A1.2 Fabric analysis

All fabric analysis was conducted using a handheld 10 power-magnifying lens. Petrological analysis has not been conducted on Fabric Class 6. For the fabric descriptions and results of petrological analysis of Fabric Class 8, see Chapter 4.

Fabric Class 6

Hand specimen analysis

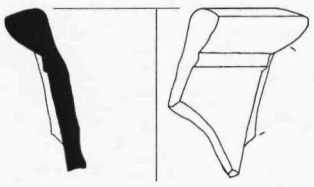
Color:	pink (7.5YR 7/3).
Hardness:	hard, Moh's scale 6.
Feel:	smooth
Fracture:	laminated to concoidal.

Inclusions

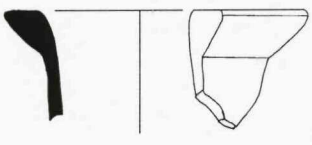
Total frequency:	percentage total equaling 3% (Stienstra 1986: 29-48)
Predominant:	white to semi transparent inclusions, rounded, probably quartz-feldspar and other mineral fragments.
Sorting:	well sorted
Average size:	< 0.25 mm.
Rounding:	predominantly rounded.
Frequent:	reddish brown inclusions, probably rock fragments.
Sorting:	well sorted
Average size:	< 0.25 mm.
Rounding:	predominantly rounded.
Very rare:	large (1 mm) gray, white rounded inclusions, powdery, probably limestone.
Rounding:	predominantly rounded.
Voids:	few voids.
Vessel surface:	pink white (7.5 YR 8/2), smooth to powdery.

Appendix 1, Tables 1 – 6

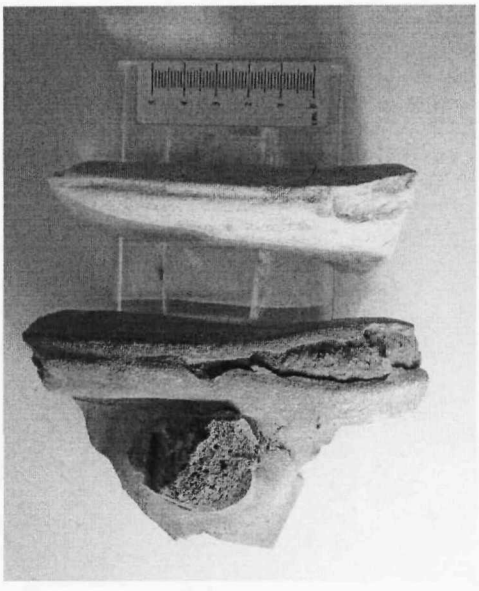
Appendix 1, Tables 1 – 6 is the complete dataset consisting of Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) and all body sherds from Corinthian Type B, Greco-Italic, Metapontine and Baldacci Ic Types (Fabric Classes 7 and 8).



a

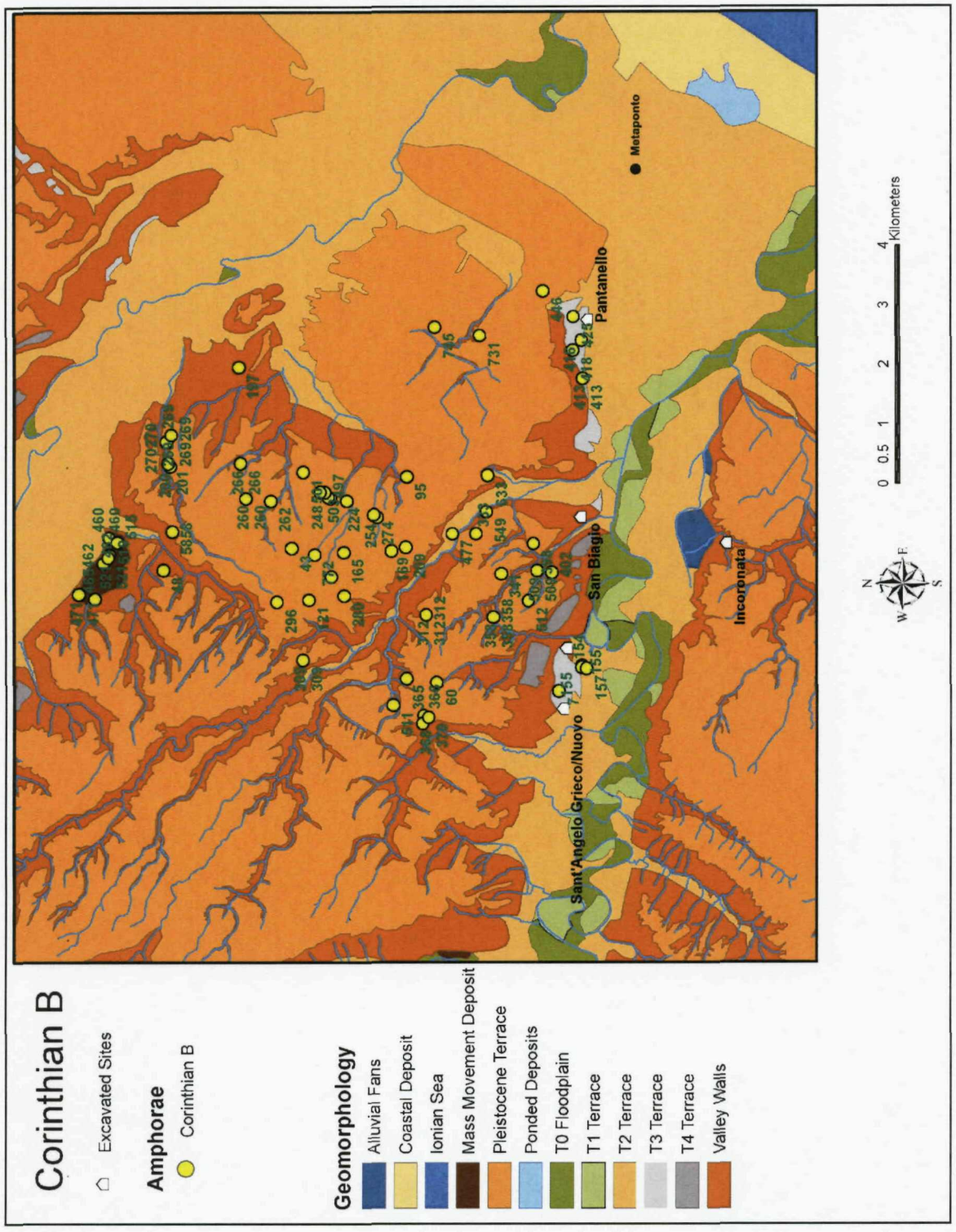


b



c

Appendix 1, Figure 1 (A1.1): Type 'Corinthian Type B' (scale 1:4)



Appendix 1, Figure 2 (A1.2): The distribution of the local Corinthian Type B amphorae (460 BC to the 4th century BC) recovered in the survey of the Metapontine territory.

Appendix 1, Table 1: Survey					
part	fabric	form	site	secure dates	approximate dates
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (b)	7	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.3	oval	24		5th-1st c. BC
T	8.3	MGS IIIa	24	late 5th-3rd c. BC	
T	8.3	MGS IIIa	25	late 5th-3rd c. BC	
H	8.1/8.2	ridged	42		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
R	6	Corinthian Type B (c)	43	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (b)	43	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.3	oval	44		5th-1st c. BC
H/BS	8.3	oval	45		5th-1st c. BC
H	7	oval	47		5th-1st c. BC
T	7	spike (diam. 33mm)	47		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.1/8.2	oval	47		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
H	8.3	oval	49		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.3	round	57		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.3	oval	57		5th-1st c. BC
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (b)	58	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	58	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.3	VF	59		mid 5th-1st c. BC
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (b)	60	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.1/8.2	oval	60		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
H	8.1/8.2	oval	68		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
H	8.1/8.2	oval	80		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
H	8.3	round	84		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.1/8.2	oval	88		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
H	8.1/8.2	oval	93		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	95	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.3	oval	104		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.1/8.2	oval	109		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	111.1	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.3	oval	118		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.1/8.2	oval	118		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
H/S	8.1/8.2	oval	118		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
H	8.3	oval	121		5th-1st c. BC
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	121	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.1/8.2	oval	122		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
H	8.1/8.2	oval	131		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
H	8.1/8.2	oval	132		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
H	8.1/8.2	oval	135		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (a)	154	460 - 4th c. BC	

Appendix 1, Table 1: The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) recovered in survey of the Metapontine territory, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 1). Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	form	site	secure dates	approximate dates
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	155	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	165	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.1/8.2	oval	166		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
H	8.3	oval	168		5th-1st c. BC
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	169	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.3	oval	175		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.1/8.2	oval	175		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
H	8.1/8.2	oval	187		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
T	7	hollow spike	193		late 5th-3rd c. BC
H	8.3	oval	193		5th-1st c. BC
T	8.3	MGS IIIa	193	late 5th-3rd c. BC	
H	8.1/8.2	oval	193		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (b)	197	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	201	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.1/8.2	oval	209		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
H	8.1/8.2	oval	244		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	248	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	249	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B	260	late 4th - mid 3rd c. BC	
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	260	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.3	oval	264		5th-1st c. BC
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	266	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	266	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.3 mf	Corinthian Type B (c)	266	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (b)	269	460 - 4th c. BC	
T	8.3	MGS IIIa	269	late 5th-3rd c. BC	
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (a)	269	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	269	460 - 4th c. BC	
T	8.1/8.2	MGS IIIa	269	late 5th-3rd c. BC	
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (a)	270	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (b)	280	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.1/8.2	oval	293		1st/2nd c. AD
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (b)	296	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.3	oval	304		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.3	oval	304		5th-1st c. BC
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	309	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	309	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	312	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	312	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.1/8.2	oval	327		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (b)	333	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	341	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (a)	358	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (a)	358	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	358	460 - 4th c. BC	
H/N	8.3	oval	360		5th-1st c. BC
H/N	8.1/8.2	oval	360		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD

Appendix 1, Table 1 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) recovered in survey of the Metapontine territory, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 1). Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	form	site	secure dates	approximate dates
H/N	8.3	oval	360		5th-1st c. BC
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (a)	365	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.3	oval	370		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.1/8.2	oval	370		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
H	8.3	oval	375		5th-1st c. BC
T	8.3	MGS IIIa	375	late 5th-3rd c. BC	
H	8.3	oval	376		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.1/8.2	oval	395		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (a)	398	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	402	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.3	oval	404		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.3	oval	404		5th-1st c. BC
N	8.3	*	410		5th-1st c. BC
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (b)	413	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	413	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.1/8.2	oval	414		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
T	8.3	MGS IIIa	415	late 5th-3rd c. BC	cemetary wash
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (b)	416	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	418	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (b)	425	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.1/8.2	oval	443		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
H	8.3	oval	444		5th-1st c. BC
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	446	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.3	oval	449		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.3	oval	452		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.3	oval	454		5th-1st c. BC
H/S	8.3	oval	454		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.1/8.2	oval	456		5th-4th c. & mid.3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (a)	460	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (b)	460	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (a)	462	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.1/8.2	oval	462		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
B	8.3	*	465		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.3	oval	465		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.3	oval	465		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.3	oval	465		5th-1st c. BC
N	8.3	*	465		5th-1st c. BC
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (b)	465	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.1/8.2	oval	465		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
H	8.3	oval	466		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.3	oval	468		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.3	oval	468		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.3	oval	468		5th-1st c. BC
B	8.1/8.2	oval	468		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
H	8.1/8.2	oval	468		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD

Appendix 1, Table 1 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) recovered in survey of the Metapontine territory, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 1). Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	form	site	secure dates	approximate dates
H	8.1/8.2	oval	469		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
H	8.3	oval	471		5th-1st c. BC
N	8.3	graffito <<HE>>	471		5th-1st c. BC
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (a)	471	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (b)	471	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.1/8.2	oval	471		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
H/N	8.3	oval	473		5th-1st c. BC
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (a)	477	460 - 4th c. BC	
T	8.3	MGS IIIb	477		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.3	oval	481		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.3	oval	487		5th-1st c. BC
T	7	hollow spike (diam. 37mm)	487		late 5th-3rd c. BC
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (a)	497	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (b)	497	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	497	460 - 4th c. BC	
T	7	MGS IIIa	498	late 5th-3rd c. BC	
H	8.3	oval	498		5th-1st c. BC
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	501	460 - 4th c. BC	
N	8.3	*	503		5th-1st c. BC
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	503	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.3	oval	506		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.3	oval	506		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.1/8.2	oval	506		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	511	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.3	oval	513		5th-1st c. BC
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (b)	515	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	519	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (b)	521	460 - 4th c. BC	
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	521	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.3	oval	523		5th-1st c. BC
HA/N	8.3	oval	524		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.1/8.2	oval	536		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
H	8.1/8.2	oval	542		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
H	8.3	round	548		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.1/8.2	oval	554		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
T	8.3	MGS IIIa	611	late 5th-3rd c. BC	
H	8.3	oval	622		mid 5th-1st c. BC
H	8.3	oval	633		5th-1st c. BC
R	8.3	Corinthian Type B (a)	633	late 4th - mid 3rd c. BC	
H	8.3	oval	727		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.1/8.2	round	727		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
H	8.1/8.2	oval	727		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
H	8.3	oval	730		5th-1st c. BC
T	7	hollow spike (VF)	730		late 5th-3rd c. BC
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	731	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.3	oval	733		5th-1st c. BC
T	8.3	sm. spike	735		5th-1st c. BC

Appendix 1, Table 1 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) recovered in survey of the Metapontine territory, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 1). Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	form	site	secure dates	approximate dates
H	8.3	oval	742		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.3	oval	744		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.1/8.2	oval	745		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	745	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.3	oval	746		5th-1st c. BC
N	8.3	*	746		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.1/8.2	oval	749		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	757	460 - 4th c. BC	
B	8.1/8.2	*	760		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
H/N	8.3	oval	771		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.3	oval	772		5th-1st c. BC
R	8.1/8.2	Corinthian Type B (b)	772	460 - 4th c. BC	
H	8.1/8.2	oval	774		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
H	8.3	oval	786		5th-1st c. BC
T	8.1/8.2	MGS VI (VF)	792		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.3	ridged	801		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.3	round	802		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.3	oval	808		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.1/8.2	oval	811		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD
H	8.3	oval	814		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.3	oval	821		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.3	oval	821		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.3	oval	pl 0.046		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.3	oval	pl 128		5th-1st c. BC
H	8.3	oval	pl 156		5th-1st c. BC
B	8.1/8.2	*	pl 73		5th-4th c. & mid 3rd c. BC - 1st/2nd c. AD

Appendix 1, Table 1 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) recovered in survey of the Metapontine territory, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 1). Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

Appendix 1, Table 2: Pantanello kiln deposit

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	length	%	weight	site	lot	stamps/notes
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	8	*	*	*	40	NS	2	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	8	31	*	100	160	93	11	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	20	NS	11	
B	8.1/8.2	42	*	7.1	*	*	*	3600	93	14	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	15	NS	15	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	7	20/34	*	*	55	NS	15	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	40/22	*	*	80	93	18	
B	8.1/8.2	24	*	8.1	*	*	*	850	93	19	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	*	53	*	100	300	93	19	
B	8.3	2	*	12	*	*	*	140	NS	20	
S	8.1/8.2	1	angle	9	*	*	*	140	NS	25	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9	*	*	*	70	NS	25	
S	8.1/8.2	1	angle	7.8	*	*	*	25	NS	25	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	8	*	*	*	20	93	27	
B	8.1/8.2	7	*	8.1	*	*	*	150	93	27	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	10	93	27	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	14	*	*	*	50	93	29	
B	8.1/8.2	22	*	8.1	*	*	*	450	93	29	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	8	*	*	*	400	NW	32	
B	8.1/8.2	7	*	7	*	*	*	190	NS	32	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	8.1	*	*	*	110	NS	32	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	40	NS	32	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	10	93	35	
S	8.1/8.2	28	*	7.1	*	*	*	825	93	36	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	6	*	*	*	25	93	36	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	7	*	*	*	10	NS	36	
B	8.1/8.2	8	*	9.1	*	*	*	350	93	38	
B	8.1/8.2	14	*	9.1	*	*	*	500	93	38	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	95	NS	40	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	6	*	*	*	90	NS	40	
B	8.1/8.2	17	*	8.1	*	*	*	400	93	41	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	10	93	42	
N	8.1/8.2	7	*	8.1	*	*	*	125	93	45	
N	8.1/8.2	2	*	8.1	*	*	*	50	93	45	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	50	93	45	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	125	93	46	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	30	93	46	
S	8.1/8.2	2	sharp	10	*	*	*	225	NS	46	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	8	*	*	*	150	NS	46	
S	8.1/8.2	2	rounded	7	*	*	*	30	NS	46	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	30	93	47	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	12	*	*	*	50	93	47	
H	8.1/8.2	2	oval	7.1	23/37	130mm	100	260	NS	47	***DAM0KPATHE***
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	23/34	*	*	150	NS	47	***DAM0KPATHE***
B	8.1/8.2	10	*	6	*	*	*	200	NS	48	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	8.1	*	*	*	110	NS	49	

Appendix 1, Table 2: The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Class 8) from the Pantanello kiln deposit, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 2). No body shards recovered in the kiln deposit were from Fabric Class 7. Corinthian Type B rim fragments (only Fabric Class 8 was present) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	length	%	weight	site	lot	stamps/notes
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	100	NS	49	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	6.8	*	*	*	50	93	53	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	11	*	*	*	50	93	56	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9	*	*	*	50	NS	56	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	140	NS	56	
S	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	60	NS	56	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	7	*	*	*	220	NS	56	
B	8.1/8.2	6	*	11	*	*	*	100	93	59	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	6.1	*	*	*	60	NS	60	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	6	*	*	*	105	NS	60	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	20	NS	60	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	8.1	*	*	*	100	93	61	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	50	93	66	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	7	*	*	*	25	NS	69	
B	8.1/8.2	8	*	7	*	*	*	280	NS	69	
S	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	130	NS	69	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	80	NS	69	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9	*	*	*	250	NS	69	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	7	*	*	*	220	NS	69	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	8	*	*	*	60	NS	69	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	9	21/41	*	*	100	NS	69	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	40	NS	71	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	70	NS	71	
B	8.1/8.2	26	*	7.1	*	*	*	675	93	72	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	9	32	*	100	50	93	72	
B	8.1/8.2	12	*	8	*	*	*	1051	NS	76	
S	8.1/8.2	1	rounded	8	*	*	*	160	NS	76	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	20/37	*	*	60	93	77	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	8	*	*	*	300	NS	77	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	13	*	*	*	40	NS	77	
S	8.1/8.2	3	angle	8	*	*	*	575	NS	77	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	12	*	*	*	150	93	81	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	9	*	*	*	130	NS	82	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	10	*	*	*	80	NS	84	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	7	*	*	*	10	NS	84	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	9.1	*	*	*	100	93	85	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	10	*	*	*	50	NS	85	
B	8.1/8.2	10	*	6.1	*	*	*	150	93	87	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	11	*	*	*	360	NW	88	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	12	*	*	*	380	NW	88	
B	8.1/8.2	13	*	6.1	*	*	*	400	NS	88	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	8.1	*	*	*	225	NS	88	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	7.8	*	*	*	10	NS	88	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	11	*	*	*	70	NS	92	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	160	NS	92	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	*	*	*	60	NS	93	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9	*	*	*	70	NS	93	
B	8.1/8.2	18	*	*	*	*	*	450	93	94	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	19/35	*	*	30	NS	94	

Appendix 1, Table 2 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Class 8) from the Pantanello kiln deposit, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 2). No body shards recovered in the kiln deposit were from Fabric Class 7. Corinthian Type B rim fragments (only Fabric Class 8 was present) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	length	%	weight	site	lot	stamps/notes
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	9.1	*	*	*	255	NS	95	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	21/33	*	*	110	NS	95	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	9.1	*	*	*	90	NS	99	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	ridge	10	*	*	*	60	NS	99	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	9	*	*	*	85	NS	99	
B	8.1/8.2	17	*	7.1	*	*	*	300	93	102	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	11	*	*	*	50	93	102	
T	8.3	1	MGS IIIb	10	40	*	100	100	93	102	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	11	*	*	*	55	NS	103	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	50	NS	106	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	40	NS	106	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	7	*	*	*	10	NS	106	
B	8.1/8.2	48	*	7.1	*	*	*	1250	93	108	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9	*	*	*	175	93	108	
H/N	8.1/8.2	3	ridged	9.2	22/39	147mm	100	375	93	108	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	13	*	*	*	20	NS	108	
B	8.1/8.2	11	*	9.1	*	*	*	500	93	109	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	8.1	*	*	*	100	93	109	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	13	28/40	*	*	120	93	109	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9	*	*	*	50	93	111	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	13	*	*	*	140	NS	111	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	8.1	*	*	*	100	93	113	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	11	*	*	*	340	NS	113	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	7	*	*	*	35	NS	113	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	10	NS	113	
B	8.1/8.2	7	*	7.1	*	*	*	250	93	114	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	8.1	*	*	*	50	93	115	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	8	*	*	*	100	93	119	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	6	*	*	*	450	93	121	
S	8.1/8.2	12	*	7.1	*	*	*	950	93	121	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	6	*	*	*	450	93	121	
S	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	150	93	121	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	11	26/42	*	*	100	93	121	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	70	NS	121	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	8	*	*	*	100	NS	121	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	31	*	*	150	NS	121	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	19/42	*	*	60	NS	121	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	rounded	9	*	*	*	90	NS	121	
B	8.1/8.2	7	*	7.9	*	*	*	150	93	122	
B	8.3	2	*	7.9	*	*	*	10	93	122	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	19/38	*	*	90	93	122	
B	8.1/8.2	45	*	9.1	*	*	*	445	93	123	
B	8.3	7	*	10	*	*	*	175	93	123	
B	8.1/8.2	6	*	7.1	*	*	*	100	93	124	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	250	93	125	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	70	NS	125	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	12	*	*	*	425	93	126	
B	8.1/8.2	6	*	7.1	*	*	*	200	93	128	
B	8.3	1	*	8.1	*	*	*	25	93	128	

Appendix 1, Table 2 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Class 8) from the Pantanello kiln deposit, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 2). No body shards recovered in the kiln deposit were from Fabric Class 7. Corinthian Type B rim fragments (only Fabric Class 8 was present) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	length	%	weight	site	lot	stamps/notes
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	7	*	*	*	25	93	128	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	8	*	*	*	30	NS	129	
B	8.1/8.2	10	*	9.1	*	*	*	210	NS	129	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	7.1	*	*	*	30	NS	129	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	18/42	*	*	60	NS	129	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	30	NS	130	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	7.9	*	*	*	60	93	131	
B	8.1/8.2	9	*	7.1	*	*	*	200	93	132	
B	8.3	3	*	9.1	*	*	*	125	93	132	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	20	93	132	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	7.1	*	*	*	40	93	133	
B	8.3	5	*	9.1	*	*	*	350	93	133	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	10	93	133	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	6.9	*	*	*	80	NS	133	
B-T	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	100	NS	133	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	60	NS	133	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	8.1	*	*	*	90	93	134	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9.1	*	*	*	160	NS	134	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	9	*	*	*	90	NS	134	
B	8.1/8.2	8	*	7	*	*	*	210	93	135	
B	8.1/8.2	13	*	7.1	*	*	*	800	93	136	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	7	*	*	*	5	93	136	
B	8.1/8.2	7	*	8.1	*	*	*	150	93	137	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	10	NS	137	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	7	*	*	*	30	93	138	
B	8.1/8.2	9	*	8	*	*	*	20	93	138	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	10	NS	139	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	25	NS	139	
S	8.1/8.2	1	angle	8.1	*	*	*	60	NS	139	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	10	93	141	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	6	*	*	*	20	93	142	
B	8.3	1	*	9.1	*	*	*	40	93	142	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	50	93	142	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	4.7	*	*	*	100	NS	142	
S	8.1/8.2	1	sharp	4.6	*	*	*	40	NS	142	
T	8.3	1	MGS IIIa	8	34	*	100	100	NS	142	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	8	*	*	*	45	NS	143	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	7	17/44	*	*	85	NS	143	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	6	*	*	*	140	NS	144	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	8	*	*	*	70	NS	144	
S	8.1/8.2	1	*	6.8	*	*	*	80	NS	144	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	80	NS	144	
S	8.1/8.2	1	wave	7	*	*	*	55	NS	144	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9.1	*	*	*	25	93	145	
B	8.1/8.2	30	*	7.9	*	*	*	775	NS	145	
H	8.1/8.2	1	groove	*	17/41	*	*	30	NS	145	
B	8.3	9	*	11	*	*	*	250	93	147	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	7.1	*	*	*	210	93	148	
B	8.3	1	*	8.1	*	*	*	200	93	148	

Appendix 1, Table 2 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Class 8) from the Pantanello kiln deposit, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 2). No body shards recovered in the kiln deposit were from Fabric Class 7. Corinthian Type B rim fragments (only Fabric Class 8 was present) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	length	%	weight	site	lot	stamps/notes
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	7.1	*	*	*	20	NS	152	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	40	NS	152	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS VI	10	53	*	100	160	NS	152	button
B	8.1/8.2	7	*	9.1	*	*	*	125	93	153	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	11	*	*	*	25	93	153	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	8	*	*	*	250	93	154	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	29/31	*	*	50	93	154	
H	8.3	1	oval	12	30/47	*	*	75	93	154	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	8.1	*	*	*	125	93	156	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	8.1	*	*	*	115	NS	157	
N	8.1/8.2	11	*	8.1	*	*	*	540	93	160	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	20	NS	160	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	15	NS	161	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	8	*	*	*	40	NS	161	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	20	93	162	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	7.1	*	*	*	150	93	162	
B	8.1/8.2	9	*	7.1	*	*	*	360	NS	162	
N	8.1/8.2	2	*	9.2	*	*	*	110	NS	162	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	7.9	*	*	*	150	NS	162	
S	8.1/8.2	1	rounded	7	*	*	*	20	NS	162	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	24	*	*	90	NS	162	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	23/39	145mm	100	300	93	163	
B	8.1/8.2	6	*	9.1	*	*	*	620	93	164	
B	8.1/8.2	14	*	6.1	*	*	*	1000	93	165	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	9.1	*	*	*	150	93	165	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	8	*	*	*	280	NS	165	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	8.1	*	*	*	60	NS	165	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	8.9	*	*	*	280	NS	165	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	8	*	*	*	90	NS	165	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	7.8	*	*	*	100	NS	165	
B	8.1/8.2	7	*	9.2	*	*	*	100	93	166	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	9.1	*	*	*	150	93	166	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	8	*	*	*	75	NS	167	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	7.5	*	*	*	35	NS	167	
H	8.1/8.2	2	round	9	32	*	*	170	NS	167	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	11	*	*	*	125	93	168	
B	8.1/8.2	6	*	6.1	*	*	*	150	93	168	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	25	93	169	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	7.1	*	*	*	250	93	170	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	11	*	*	*	100	93	170	
B	8.1/8.2	8	*	9.1	*	*	*	1100	93	171	
N	8.1/8.2	4	*	7	*	*	*	400	93	171	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	*	*	*	200	93	171	
S	8.3	2	*	13	*	*	*	400	93	171	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS VI	*	46	*	*	200	93	171	button
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9.1	*	*	*	210	93	172	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	90	93	175	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	12	*	*	*	615	93	176	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	10	93	176	

Appendix 1, Table 2 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Class 8) from the Pantanello kiln deposit, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 2). No body shards recovered in the kiln deposit were from Fabric Class 7. Corinthian Type B rim fragments (only Fabric Class 8 was present) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	length	%	weight	site	lot	stamps/notes
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	105	NS	176	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	85	NS	176	
N	8.1/8.2	3	*	9.1	*	*	*	250	93	177	
S	8.1/8.2	6	*	7.1	*	*	*	250	93	178	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	7.1	*	*	*	320	93	178	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9.1	*	*	*	175	93	181	
B	8.1/8.2	8	*	7.1	*	*	*	250	93	181	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	22/36	*	*	50	93	181	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	21/42	*	*	100	93	181	
B	8.1/8.2	8	*	7.1	*	*	*	290	93	183	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	33/28	*	*	75	93	183	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	9	*	*	*	120	NS	183	
S	8.1/8.2	1	rounded	7	*	*	*	20	NS	183	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	8	*	*	*	30	NS	183	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridge	*	21/37	*	*	70	NS	183	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	8.1	*	*	*	150	93	185	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	9	22/35	*	*	100	93	185	
B	8.1/8.2	14	*	9.1	*	*	*	850	NS	185	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	8	*	*	*	100	93	187	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	130	NS	193	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	7.1	*	*	*	250	93	194	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	23/34	*	*	130	93	194	***DAM___***
B	8.1/8.2	12	*	7.1	*	*	*	700	93	197	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	100	NS	202	
B	8.1/8.2	7	*	7.1	*	*	*	350	93	204	
S	8.1/8.2	51	*	11	*	*	*	2800	93	205	
B	8.1/8.2	19	*	8.1	*	*	*	700	93	205	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	8	24/33	*	*	120	93	205	
B	8.1/8.2	13	*	8.1	*	*	*	200	93	207	
B	8.3	1	*	*	*	*	*	5	93	207	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	11	*	*	*	125	93	207	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	14/36	*	*	50	93	207	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	25/30	*	*	50	93	207	***DAMOKI___***
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	9	*	*	*	220	NS	208	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	9	*	*	*	110	NS	208	
S	8.1/8.2	24	*	7.1	*	*	*	500	93	210	
B	8.1/8.2	21	*	7.1	*	*	*	600	93	210	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	*	*	*	50	93	210	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9	*	*	*	50	93	210	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	19/38	*	*	150	93	210	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	40	NS	212	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	30	NS	212	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	30	NS	212	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	26/36	*	*	50	NS	212	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	200	93	213	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8.1	*	*	*	unk	93	214	
B	8.1/8.2	9	*	7.1	*	*	*	400	93	214	
B	8.3	25	*	12	*	*	*	450	93	214	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	8	*	*	*	450	93	214	

Appendix 1, Table 2 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Class 8) from the Pantanello kiln deposit, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 2). No body shards recovered in the kiln deposit were from Fabric Class 7. Corinthian Type B rim fragments (only Fabric Class 8 was present) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	length	%	weight	site	lot	stamps/notes
S	8.1/8.2	40	*	7.1	*	*	*	2150	93	215	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9.1	*	*	*	350	93	215	
H	8.1/8.2	3	ridge	*	21/37	*	*	150	93	215	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	8	*	*	*	200	93	216	
H/N	8.1/8.2	2	oval	8	22/34	*	*	355	93	216	
S	8.1/8.2	12	*	8.1	*	*	*	300	93	217	
S	8.1/8.2	16	*	5.8	*	*	*	650	93	217	
H	8.1/8.2	2	ridged	*	32/42	*	*	150	93	217	
B	8.3	17	*	7.1	*	*	*	950	93	218	
B	8.1/8.2	11	*	10	*	*	*	230	93	219	
B	8.1/8.2	24	*	8.1	*	*	*	700	93	219	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	7.1	*	*	*	350	93	219	
S	8.3	1	*	9	*	*	*	40	93	219	
H	8.1/8.2	3	oval	10	37/45	*	*	250	93	219	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	22/33	*	*	50	93	219	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	10.1	*	*	*	50	93	220	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	29/38	*	*	200	93	220	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	7.9	*	*	*	250	93	221	
N	8.1/8.2	16	*	7.9	*	*	*	600	93	221	
S	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	50	93	221	
B	8.1/8.2	10	*	9.1	*	*	*	250	93	221	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS IIIb	7	39	*	100	100	93	221	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	220	NS	222	
B	8.1/8.2	10	*	7.9	*	*	*	1325	NS	222	
S	8.1/8.2	4	angle	12	*	*	*	300	NS	222	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	9.1	*	*	*	30	NS	222	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	Strap/ rounded	6	20/42	*	*	240	NS	222	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	6.8	*	*	*	75	NS	222	
S	8.3	1	*	8	*	*	*	140	NS	222	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	9	35/27	*	*	345	NS	222	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	round	8.1	28	*	*	340	NS	222	
H/S	8.1/8.2	3	oval	*	23/45	*	*	425	NS	222	
N	8.1/8.2	15	*	6.1	*	*	*	320	93	224	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	11	*	*	*	100	93	224	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	*	*	*	40	NS	225	
B	8.1/8.2	28	*	5.8	*	*	*	800	93	227	
B	8.1/8.2	11	*	9	*	*	*	100	93	228	
S	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	50	93	228	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	23/34	*	10	50	93	228	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9	*	*	*	70	NS	228	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	10	NS	228	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	22/45	*	*	95	NS	228	
B	8.1/8.2	24	*	7.9	*	*	*	1100	93	229	
S	8.1/8.2	2	*	11	*	*	*	200	93	229	
B	8.3	8	*	8.1	*	*	*	300	93	230	
N	8.1/8.2	9	*	8	*	*	*	300	93	230	
N	8.1/8.2	12	*	7.1	*	*	*	500	93	231	
N	8.1/8.2	17	*	9.1	*	*	*	1075	93	231	

Appendix 1, Table 2 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Class 8) from the Pantanello kiln deposit, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 2). No body shards recovered in the kiln deposit were from Fabric Class 7. Corinthian Type B rim fragments (only Fabric Class 8 was present) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	length	%	weight	site	lot	stamps/notes
S	8.1/8.2	10	*	7.1	*	*	*	300	93	231	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	10	38	*	100	500	93	231	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	7.9	*	*	*	90	NS	231	
S	8.1/8.2	1	angle	7	*	*	*	40	NS	231	
B	8.1/8.2	9	*	8.1	*	*	*	300	93	232	
N	8.1/8.2	2	*	7.1	*	*	*	150	93	232	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	8	*	*	*	100	93	232	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	28/37	*	10	100	93	232	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	26/38	*	35	60	93	232	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	23/43	*	10	40	93	232	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	23/37	*	<5	100	93	232	
S	8.1/8.2	31	*	8.9	*	*	*	2170	93	234	
N	8.1/8.2	7	*	8.1	*	*	*	500	93	234	
H	8.1/8.2	2	oval	*	26/38	*	40	150	93	234	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS VI	10	50	*	100	50	93	234	button
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	10	*	*	*	180	NS	234	
N	8.1/8.2	4	*	6	*	*	*	100	NS	234	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	30	NS	234	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	20	NS	237	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	11	20/37+	*	*	50	NS	237	
S	8.1/8.2	1	rounded	7	*	*	*	80	NS	240	
B-T	8.1/8.2	1	*	7.1	*	*	*	25	NS	240	
S	8.1/8.2	1	angle	7.1	*	*	*	90	NS	240	
S	8.1/8.2	3	*	6	*	*	*	110	NS	240	
B	8.1/8.2	12	*	7.1	*	*	*	475	NS	240	
S	8.1/8.2	1	sharp	7	*	*	*	25	NS	240	
B	8.1/8.2	17	*	8.9	*	*	*	1800	NS	240	
S	8.1/8.2	1	sharp	8	*	*	*	150	NS	240	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	11	*	*	*	160	NS	240	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9.1	*	*	*	515	NS	240	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	7	*	*	*	70	NS	240	
S	8.1/8.2	1	rounded	7	*	*	*	20	NS	240	
B	8.1/8.2	7	*	6.8	*	*	*	440	NS	240	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9	*	*	*	170	NS	240	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9.1	*	*	*	70	NS	240	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	7.8	*	*	*	90	NS	240	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	7.9	*	*	*	110	NS	240	
B	8.3	3	*	8.9	*	*	*	650	NS	240	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	10	*	*	*	625	NS	240	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	21/36	*	*	90	NS	240	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	8.1	*	*	*	220	NS	245	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	8	*	*	*	50	NS	245	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	8.1	*	*	*	160	NS	249	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	26/38	*	*	110	NS	249	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	9	*	*	*	240	NS	250	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	9	28/30	*	*	140	NS	250	
H	8.1/8.2	2	oval	7	21/37	*	*	160	NS	250	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	ridge	11	28/42	*	*	130	NS	251	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	8.1	*	*	*	150	NS	255	

Appendix 1, Table 2 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Class 8) from the Pantanello kiln deposit, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 2). No body shards recovered in the kiln deposit were from Fabric Class 7. Corinthian Type B rim fragments (only Fabric Class 8 was present) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	length	%	weight	site	lot	stamps/notes
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	6.1	*	*	*	90	NS	255	
N	8.1/8.2	2	*	7	*	*	*	80	NS	255	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	300	NS	255	
B	8.1/8.2	6	*	6	*	*	*	300	NS	255	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	26/38	*	*	120	NS	255	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	8	28/35	*	*	130	NS	255	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	6.1	22/42	*	*	210	NS	255	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS VI	6	38	*	100	45	NS	255	button
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	6	38	*	100	70	NS	255	
B	8.1/8.2	20+	*	9.1	*	*	*	1150	NS	257	
B-T	8.1/8.2	1	*	7.1	*	*	*	150	NS	257	
N	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	250	NS	257	
B	8.1/8.2	13	*	9.1	*	*	*	1175	NS	257	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	8.9	*	*	*	80	NS	257	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	6.8	*	*	*	55	NS	257	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	8.9	20/53	*	*	120	NS	257	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	8	*	*	*	200	NS	260	
S	8.1/8.2	1	*	6.8	*	*	*	60	NS	260	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	7	*	*	*	95	NS	260	
H	8.1/8.2	2	oval	9	22/38	*	*	120	NS	260	
B	8.1/8.2	13	*	7.1	*	*	*	400	NS	262	
B	8.3	2	*	8	*	*	*	90	NS	262	
N	8.3	1	*	10	*	*	*	?	NS	262	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	6	*	*	*	30	NS	262	
S	8.1/8.2	1	rounded	9	*	*	*	10	NS	262	
T	8.3	1	Corinthian Type B	8	45	*	100	155	NS	262	Whitbread 1995: Plate 5.4
B	8.1/8.2	17	*	9	*	*	*	370	NS	267	
B	8.1/8.2	8	*	7.9	*	*	*	210	NS	267	
S	8.1/8.2	1	rounded	9	*	*	*	70	NS	267	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	10	*	*	*	110	NS	267	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	*	*	*	*	40	NS	267	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	30	NS	267	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	40	NS	267	
H	8.1/8.2	1	*	6.1	23/38	155mm	100	210	NS	267	
B	8.1/8.2	7	*	8	*	*	*	220	NS	269	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	8	*	*	*	60	NS	269	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	10	*	*	*	220	NS	269	
B	8.1/8.2	7	*	7.1	*	*	*	750	NS	269	
B	8.1/8.2	8	*	7.1	*	*	*	1225	NS	269	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	7	*	*	*	100	NS	269	
B	8.1/8.2	14	*	7.9	*	*	*	390	NS	271	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	14	*	*	*	190	NS	271	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	11	*	*	*	740	NS	271	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	14	*	*	*	290	NS	271	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	270	NS	271	
B	8.1/8.2	8	*	11	*	*	*	310	NS	271	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	11	*	*	*	280	NS	271	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	11	*	*	*	320	NS	273	

Appendix 1, Table 2 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Class 8) from the Pantanello kiln deposit, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 2). No body shards recovered in the kiln deposit were from Fabric Class 7. Corinthian Type B rim fragments (only Fabric Class 8 was present) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	length	%	weight	site	lot	stamps/notes
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	19	*	*	*	100	NS	273	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9.1	*	*	*	340	NS	274	
S	8.1/8.2	1	angle	8	*	*	*	40	NS	274	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	10	*	*	*	370	NS	274	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	6.9	*	*	*	140	NS	274	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	10	*	*	*	210	NS	274	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9	*	*	*	155	NS	275	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9	*	*	*	120	NS	275	
B	8.1/8.2	16	*	10	*	*	*	850	NS	275	
S	8.1/8.2	3	rounded	9	*	*	*	140	NS	275	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9	*	*	*	155	NS	275	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9	*	*	*	120	NS	275	
B	8.1/8.2	30	*	11	*	*	*	1300	NS	275	
B	8.1/8.2	30	*	11	*	*	*	1300	NS	275	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS VI	12	45	*	100	120	NS	275	button
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	100	NS	279	
B	8.1/8.2	26	*	6.1	*	*	*	1100	NS	290	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	15	NS	290	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	60	NS	294	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	8	*	*	*	105	NS	294	
B	8.1/8.2	6	*	7.9	*	*	*	250	NS	294	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	15	NS	294	
N	8.1/8.2	4	*	8	*	*	*	180	NS	298	
S	8.1/8.2	1	sharp	8	*	*	*	30	NS	298	
B-T	8.1/8.2	2	*	8	*	*	*	300	NS	298	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	10	*	*	*	165	NS	298	
B	8.1/8.2	11	*	11	*	*	*	950	NS	298	
S	8.1/8.2	1	rounded	10	*	*	*	80	NS	298	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	40	NS	298	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	10	*	*	*	175	NS	298	
B	8.1/8.2	16	*	10	*	*	*	1750	NS	298	
S	8.1/8.2	1	sharp	9	*	*	*	65	NS	298	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	7	*	*	*	180	NS	298	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	*	11	*	*	*	160	NS	298	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	25/30	*	*	60	NS	298	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	23/44	*	*	130	NS	298	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	8	~23/?	*	*	20	NS	298	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	25/38	*	*	60	NS	300	***DAM___***
H	8.1/8.2	3	oval	*	26/40	*	*	110	NS	300	***DAM0KPATHE***
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	170	NS	339	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	7	*	*	*	50	NS	339	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	30	NS	339	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	7.9	*	*	*	20	NS	339	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	90	NS	339	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	7	*	*	*	30	NS	339	
S	8.1/8.2	1	angle	7	*	*	*	40	NS	339	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	20/38	*	*	70	NS	339	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	7	23/37	*	*	70	NS	339	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	round	10	34	*	*	170	NS	339	

Appendix 1, Table 2 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Class 8) from the Pantanello kiln deposit, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 2). No body shards recovered in the kiln deposit were from Fabric Class 7. Corinthian Type B rim fragments (only Fabric Class 8 was present) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	length	%	weight	site	lot	stamps/notes
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	round	8	28	*	*	120	NS	339	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	7	29	*	*	40	NS	339	
B	8.1/8.2	9	*	9.1	*	*	*	660	NS	343	
S	8.1/8.2	1	rounded	5	*	*	*	170	NS	343	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	8.1	*	*	*	540	NS	344	
B	8.1/8.2	6	*	9	*	*	*	220	NS	348	
S	8.1/8.2	1	angle	10	*	*	*	50	NS	348	
B-T	8.1/8.2	1	round	8	*	*	*	330	NS	348	
S	8.1/8.2	1	rounded	12	*	*	*	80	NS	348	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	60	NS	348	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	60	NS	348	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9	*	*	*	80	NS	359	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	*	*	*	490	NS	359	
S	8.1/8.2	1	angle	8.9	*	*	*	130	NS	359	
S	8.1/8.2	1	angle	9.1	*	*	*	70	NS	359	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	9.1	*	*	*	440	NS	359	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	7.9	*	*	*	220	NS	359	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	35	NS	359	
S	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	190	NS	359	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	13	*	*	*	160	NS	359	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	7	*	*	*	40	NS	359	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	5	*	*	*	30	NS	359	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	10	*	*	*	90	NS	359	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	40	NS	359	
S	8.1/8.2	2	rounded	6.9	*	*	*	50	NS	359	
B	8.1/8.2	11	*	8	*	*	*	340	NS	359	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	24/37	*	*	30	NS	359	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	*	7	21/38	*	*	100	NS	359	
H	8.1/8.2	2	oval	*	23/35	*	*	80	NS	359	
H/S	8.1/8.2	3	oval	10	17/40	*	*	350	NS	359	
B+T	8.1/8.2	2	spike	10	46+	*	40	360	NS	359	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	7.1	*	*	*	150	NS	369	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	13	*	*	*	140	NS	369	
N	8.1/8.2	3	*	11	*	*	*	180	NS	369	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	7	*	*	*	80	NS	369	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	9	*	*	*	320	NS	377	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	30	NS	377	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	6	*	*	*	30	NS	377	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	30	NS	377	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	13	*	*	*	100	NS	377	
B	8.1/8.2	6	*	9	*	*	*	130	NS	377	
N	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	100	NS	377	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	170	NS	377	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	26/36	*	*	90	NS	377	
H/S	8.1/8.2	2	ridged	*	17/34	*	*	80	NS	377	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridge	*	23/46	*	*	120	NS	377	
T	8.3	6	MGS IIIb	7	33	*	100	330	NS	377	
B	8.1/8.2	7	*	8.1	*	*	*	770	NS	381	
S	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	40	NS	381	

Appendix 1, Table 2 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Class 8) from the Pantanello kiln deposit, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 2). No body shards recovered in the kiln deposit were from Fabric Class 7. Corinthian Type B rim fragments (only Fabric Class 8 was present) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	length	%	weight	site	lot	stamps/notes
S	8.1/8.2	3	*	9	*	*	*	330	NS	381	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	20/31	*	*	together	NS	381	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	23/36	*	*	80	NS	381	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	100	NS	382	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	9.1	*	*	*	60	NS	382	
N	8.1/8.2	2	*	9.2	*	*	*	150	NS	382	
N	8.1/8.2	3	*	8.1	*	*	*	90	NS	382	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	5.7	*	*	*	90	NS	382	
S	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	20	NS	382	
B	8.1/8.2	6	*	10	*	*	*	140	NS	382	
S	8.1/8.2	1	angle	5.8	*	*	*	60	NS	382	
B	8.1/8.2	21	*	7.9	*	*	*	440	NS	382	
S	8.1/8.2	2	*	7.8	*	*	*	60	NS	382	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	angle	8.1	*	*	*	50	NS	382	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	24/36	*	*	140	NS	382	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	27	*	*	40	NS	382	
H	8.1/8.2	3	round	*	31	*	*	160	NS	382	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS VI	8	45	*	100	150	NS	382	button
B	8.1/8.2	13	*	7	*	*	*	320	NS	406	
N	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	*	*	*	130	NS	409	
B	8.1/8.2	6	*	9	*	*	*	140	NS	409	
S	8.1/8.2	3	angle	7.9	*	*	*	180	NS	409	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	6	*	*	*	110	NS	409	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	8.1	*	*	*	70	NS	409	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	23/34	*	*	100	NS	409	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	9	21/36	*	*	100	NS	409	
N	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	*	*	*	20	NS	412	
B	8.1/8.2	8	*	10	*	*	*	380	NS	412	
S	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	130	NS	412	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	9	*	*	*	90	NS	412	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	10	NS	412	
S	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	40	NS	412	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	23/36	*	*	70	NS	412	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	11	30/28	*	*	80	NS	412	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	24/32	*	*	50	NS	412	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	9	*	*	*	20	NS	412	
S	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	130	NS	412	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	9	*	*	*	140	NS	413	
S	8.1/8.2	2	angle	8	*	*	*	150	NS	413	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	40	NS	413	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	7	*	*	*	160	NS	413	
S	8.1/8.2	1	angle	10	*	*	*	80	NS	413	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	7	*	*	*	230	NS	413	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	75	NS	414	
B	8.1/8.2	8	*	8	*	*	*	320	NS	414	
S	8.1/8.2	2	angle	10	*	*	*	170	NS	414	
B	8.1/8.2	8	*	12	*	*	*	390	NS	414	
B	8.1/8.2	12	*	10	*	*	*	560	NS	414	
N	8.1/8.2	2	*	9.1	*	*	*	100	NS	414	

Appendix 1, Table 2 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Class 8) from the Pantanello kiln deposit, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 2). No body shards recovered in the kiln deposit were from Fabric Class 7. Corinthian Type B rim fragments (only Fabric Class 8 was present) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	length	%	weight	site	lot	stamps/notes
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	6	*	*	*	30	NS	414	
S	8.1/8.2	1	angle	8	*	*	*	20	NS	414	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	5	*	*	*	30	NS	414	
S	8.1/8.2	1	*	7	*	*	*	50	NS	414	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	10	*	*	*	190	NS	414	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	21/33	*	*	200	NS	414	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	24/26	*	*	20	NS	414	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	round	11	*	*	*	120	NS	414	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	27/35	*	*	95	NS	414	
N	8.1/8.2	3	*	11	*	*	*	150	NS	415	
S	8.1/8.2	2	rounded	8.1	*	*	*	105	NS	415	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	12	*	*	*	90	NS	415	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	8	*	*	*	175	NS	415	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	8	*	*	*	120	NS	415	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	8	*	*	*	80	NS	415	
H/N	8.1/8.2	2	round	10	31	*	*	155	NS	415	
B	8.1/8.2	8	*	9.1	*	*	*	500	NS	419	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	100	NS	419	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	rounded	9	*	*	*	100	NS	419	
B	8.1/8.2	6	*	10	*	*	*	240	NS	420	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	7	*	*	*	30	NS	420	
B	8.1/8.2	9	*	11	*	*	*	220	NS	420	
S	8.1/8.2	1	angle	11	*	*	*	550	NS	420	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	10	*	*	*	200	NS	421	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	7.8	*	*	*	70	NS	421	
S	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	20	NS	421	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	*	*	*	190	NS	421	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	11	*	*	*	80	NS	422	
B	8.1/8.2	14	*	8.1	*	*	*	550	NS	422	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	5.8	ID 11	*	*	60	NS	422	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	150	NS	423	
N	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	ID 11	*	*	210	NS	423	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	8	*	*	*	240	NS	423	
N	8.1/8.2	2	*	7	*	*	*	90	NS	423	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	8	*	*	*	375	NS	423	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	8.1	*	*	*	50	NS	423	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	50	NS	423	
S	8.1/8.2	5	*	8	ID 12	*	*	275	NS	423	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	8	*	*	*	90	NS	423	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	24/32	*	*	80	NS	423	*DAM*___
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	10	*	*	*	190	NS	424	
N	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	ID 10	*	*	30	NS	424	
S	8.1/8.2	2	*	8	*	*	*	100	NS	424	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	10	*	*	*	240	NS	424	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	7	*	*	*	50	NS	424	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	7	*	*	*	70	NS	424	
S	8.1/8.2	3	*	7	*	*	*	100	NS	424	
H/N	8.1/8.2	4	round	10	ID 8	*	*	240	NS	424	
B	8.1/8.2	7	*	9	*	*	*	270	NS	426	

Appendix 1, Table 2 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Class 8) from the Pantanello kiln deposit, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 2). No body shards recovered in the kiln deposit were from Fabric Class 7. Corinthian Type B rim fragments (only Fabric Class 8 was present) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	length	%	weight	site	lot	stamps/notes
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	110	NS	426	
N	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	110	NS	426	
B	8.1/8.2	7	*	8	*	*	*	490	NS	426	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	7.1	*	*	*	200	NS	426	
S	8.1/8.2	5	sharp	7	*	*	*	180	NS	426	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	22/34	*	*	60	NS	426	
H/S	8.1/8.2	2	round	*	29	*	*	130	NS	426	
S	8.1/8.2	3	*	9	*	*	*	320	NS	427	
B	8.1/8.2	11	*	6.8	*	*	*	45	NS	427	
B	8.1/8.2	14	*	7	*	*	*	125	NS	427	
S	8.1/8.2	4	rounded	9	*	*	*	130	NS	427	
N	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	120	NS	427	
B	8.1/8.2	20	*	9	*	*	*	575	NS	427	
B	8.1/8.2	24	*	7	*	*	*	450	NS	427	
S	8.1/8.2	1	rounded	7	*	*	*	125	NS	427	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	30/34	*	*	60	NS	427	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	7	48	*	45	85	NW	459	
T	8.3	1	MGS IIIb	11	33	*	100	65	NW	486	
H	8.1/8.2	1	VF	*	*	*	*	15	NW	506	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	7	*	*	*	50	NW	507	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	25/28+	*	*	20	NW	523	***DAM___***
H	8.1/8.2	4	oval	*	VF	*	*	~200	NW	526	
H	8.1/8.2	2	oval	*	*	*	*	30	NW	526	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS VI	7	44	*	100	150	NW	617	button
H	8.1/8.2	2	ridged	6	18/41	*	*	220	NW	629	
H	8.3	1	oval	*	22/37	*	*	90	NW	637	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	31	*	*	140	NW	637	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	7	35	*	75	30	NW	726	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	6.5	38	*	100	140	NW	728	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	21/43	*	*	500	NW	730	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	9.1	*	*	*	250	NW	731	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	13	49	*	50	105	NW	731	
H	8.1/8.2	1	strap	7	15/45	*	*	140	NW	743	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	8	52	*	100	100	NW	743	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	30/58	*	*	40	NW	745	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	20/41	*	*	175	NW	745	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	9	28/35	*	*	340	NW	745	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	7	21/33	*	*	85	NW	745	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	8	21/17	*	*	100	NW	745	
T	8.3	1	MGS IIIb	6	40	*	100	70	NW	746	
T	8.1/8.2	8.1/8.2	spike	9	VF	*	*	60	NW	746	
H/S	8.1/8.2	8.1/8.2	oval	6.7	23/35	*	*	130	NW	747	
H	8.1/8.2	8.1/8.2	oval	*	21/35	*	*	80	NW	749	
H	8.1/8.2	8.1/8.2	~ridge	*	20/29	*	*	25	NW	749	
B	8.1/8.2	8.1/8.2	*	10	*	*	*	80	NW	754	
H	8.1/8.2	8.1/8.2	round	*	28/31	*	*	140	NW	754	
B	8.1/8.2	8.1/8.2	*	9	*	*	*	50	NW	755	
H	8.1/8.2	8.1/8.2	oval	9	24/43	*	*	170	NW	755	
H	8.1/8.2	8.1/8.2	oval	*	30/47	*	*	180	NW	755	

Appendix 1, Table 2 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Class 8) from the Pantanello kiln deposit, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 2). No body shards recovered in the kiln deposit were from Fabric Class 7. Corinthian Type B rim fragments (only Fabric Class 8 was present) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	length	%	weight	site	lot	stamps/notes
B	8.1/8.2	8.1/8.2	*	7.9	*	*	*	1140	NW	758	
B	8.1/8.2	8.1/8.2	*	7	*	*	*	70	NW	759	
T	8.1/8.2	8.1/8.2	MGS VI	9	34	*	50	170	NW	764	button
N	8.1/8.2	8.1/8.2	*	10	*	*	*	170	NW	772	
H	8.1/8.2	8.1/8.2	oval	*	18/39	*	*	100	NW	773	
B	8.1/8.2	8.1/8.2	*	10	*	*	*	300	NW	777	
H/S	8.1/8.2	8.1/8.2	oval	9	38/~61	*	*	560	NW	777	
T	8.1/8.2	8.1/8.2	spike	6	30	*	100	120	NW	777	
H	8.1/8.2	8.1/8.2	oval	*	26/39	*	*	130	NW	778	
T	8.1/8.2	8.1/8.2	spike	*	*	*	*	180	NW	778	
T	8.3	1	MGS IIIa	6	VF	*	*	30	NW	778	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	24/41	*	*	110	NW	781	
H	8.3	1	oval	10	30/37	*	*	260	NW	787	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	25/45	*	*	90	NW	787	
T	8.3	1	MGS IIIb	6	27	*	100	320	NW	793	
S	8.1/8.2	13	*	7.1	*	*	*	330	NW	798	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	8	22/?	*	*	80	NW	800	
S	8.1/8.2	10	*	7.9	*	*	*	940	NW	800	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridge	*	16/31	*	*	80	NW	800	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridge	*	15/31	*	*	30	NW	800	
B	8.1/8.2	11	*	7.1	*	*	*	260	NW	805	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	60	NW	809	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	29/36	*	*	170	NW	809	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	22/33	*	*	120	NW	809	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	23/45	*	*	90	NW	812	*KA*
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	sharp	7.1	29/46	*	*	750	NW	815	
T	8.1/8.2	1	VF	*	34	*	50	25	NW	845	
B	8.1/8.2	6	*	6.1	*	*	*	120	NW	874	
B	8.1/8.2	9	*	7	*	*	*	330	NW	876	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	9	*	*	*	110	NW	877	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	8.1	*	*	*	110	NW	879	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	6.8	25/37	*	*	365	NW	879	
N	8.1/8.2	8	*	7.1	*	*	*	1490	NW	880	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	9	25/37	*	*	200	NW	881	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	23/38	*	*	95	NW	881	
B	8.1/8.2	8	*	7.1	*	*	*	270	NW	883	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	29	*	*	70	NW	883	
N	8.1/8.2	9	*	7.9	*	*	*	340	NW	884	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	40	*	*	150	NW	884	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	23/~31	*	*	50	NW	884	
B	8.1/8.2	8	*	8.1	*	*	*	300	NW	885	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	23/33	*	*	80	NW	885	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	100	NW	886	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	20/26+	*	*	20	NW	886	
N	8.1/8.2	9	*	8.1	*	*	*	660	NW	887	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	round	13	30/31	*	*	420	NW	888	
S	8.1/8.2	7	*	8.1	*	*	*	675	NW	889	
B-T	8.1/8.2	1	*	8.1	*	*	*	100	NW	889	
B	8.1/8.2	11	*	7.1	*	*	*	320	NW	890	

Appendix 1, Table 2 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Class 8) from the Pantanello kiln deposit, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 2). No body shards recovered in the kiln deposit were from Fabric Class 7. Corinthian Type B rim fragments (only Fabric Class 8 was present) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	length	%	weight	site	lot	stamps/notes
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	9	17/24+	*	*	30	NW	890	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	8	21/37	*	*	50	NW	890	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	8	18/41	*	*	275	NW	890	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	11	*	*	*	160	NW	891	
S	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	125	NW	892	
B	8.1/8.2	6	*	7.1	*	*	*	225	NW	893	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	9	18/24+	*	*	50	NW	893	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS VI	8	40	*	100	240	NW	894	button
B-S	8.1/8.2	3	*	7.9	*	*	*	100	NW	895	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	70	NW	895	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	9	*	*	*	80	NW	898	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval (VF)	9	22/31	*	*	50	NW	898	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	21/41	*	*	65	NW	898	
N/S	8.1/8.2	2	*	6.8	*	*	*	100	NW	899	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9.1	*	*	*	250	NW	900	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	9	33	*	95	75	NW	900	
N	8.1/8.2	4	*	6.1	*	*	*	75	NW	901	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	9	24/39	*	*	80	NW	901	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	7	21/36	*	*	130	NW	901	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	8	29	120mm	100	180	NW	901	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	9.1	*	*	*	410	NW	902	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	9	23/43	*	*	190	NW	902	
S	8.1/8.2	6	*	9	*	*	*	185	NW	903	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	6	25/38	*	*	110	NW	903	
S	8.1/8.2	5	*	8.1	*	*	*	570	NW	904	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	7.9	22/29	*	*	200	NW	904	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	7.9	*	*	*	100	NW	906	
H	8.3	1	oval	9	22/43	*	*	140	NW	907	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	12	*	*	*	130	NW	908	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	7	24/34	*	*	300	NW	908	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	21/42	*	*	155	NW	908	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS VI	7	37	*	100	50	NW	909	button
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS VI	10	33	*	50	150	NW	909	button
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9	*	*	*	50	NW	910	
H	8.1/8.2	2	oval	7	24/46	*	*	105	NW	911	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	6.5	23/?	*	*	190	NW	911	
H/S	8.1/8.2	2	oval	8	24/35	*	*	125	NW	912	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	6.8	*	*	*	80	NW	914	
T	8.3	1	MGS IIIb	6	40	*	100	70	NW	914	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	19/37	*	*	150	NW	915	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	7	22/36	*	*	150	NW	915	
S	8.1/8.2	2	*	8	*	*	*	90	NW	916	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	24/34	*	*	60	NW	916	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	8	22/41	150mm	100	215	NW	916	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	sharp/oval	*	23/38	*	*	370	NW	916	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	11	*	*	*	290	NW	918	
N	8.1/8.2	3	*	9.2	*	*	*	230	NW	919	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	9	50/79	*	*	180	NW	919	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	30/44	*	*	380	NW	919	

Appendix 1, Table 2 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Class 8) from the Pantanello kiln deposit, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 2). No body shards recovered in the kiln deposit were from Fabric Class 7. Corinthian Type B rim fragments (only Fabric Class 8 was present) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	length	%	weight	site	lot	stamps/notes
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	round	10	37	*	*	170	NW	919	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	26/37	*	*	31	NW	920	
T	8.1/8.2	3	MGS VI	*	52	*	98	1100	NW	925	button
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	8	40	*	95	55	NW	949	
S	8.1/8.2	6	*	7.9	*	*	*	210	NW	963	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	6	35	*	100	50	NW	963	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	51/~43	*	*	70	NW	971	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	110	NW	1022	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	7	23/38	130mm	100	950	NW	1063	
T	8.3	1	MGS IIIa	5.8	30	*	100	110	NW	1063	
H	8.1/8.2	2	oval	8	26/36	150mm	100	450	NW	1105	***DAMOKPATH___***
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	23/36	137mm	100	140	NW	1116	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	8	30	*	100	125	NW	1116	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	28/32	110mm	100	80	NW	7066	

Appendix 1, Table 2 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Class 8) from the Pantanello kiln deposit, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 2). No body shards recovered in the kiln deposit were from Fabric Class 7. Corinthian Type B rim fragments (only Fabric Class 8 was present) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

Appendix 1, Table 3: Pantanello sanctuary and farmhouse

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	Ht/ length	Wid	%	wght.	lot	square	stamps/ notes
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	7	35	*	*	100	100	1	M'-5/6/7/8	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	7	37	*	*	100	100	1	M'-5/6/7/8	blunt
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	45	*	*	*	190	4	L'1/L'-1	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	11	*	*	*	*	50	4	L'1/L'-1	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	50	4	L'1/L'-1	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	24/32	*	*	*	50	5	P'-2	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	ID 9	*	*	*	50	7	N'-7/8	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	7.1	*	*	*	*	100	7	N'-7/8	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	22/32	*	*	*	80	8	L'1/L'-1	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	9	?/40	*	*	*	35	8	L'1/L'-1	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	VF	*	*	*	15	20	8	L'1/L'-1	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	9.1	*	*	*	*	50	10	M'-7/8	
B	8.1/8.2	7	*	7.9	*	*	*	*	100	10	M'-7/8	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9	*	*	*	*	100	10	M'-7/8	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	8	19/51	*	*	*	170	13	M'-7/8	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	*	150	23	M'-8	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	24/44	*	*	*	75	31	M'1	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	8	36/26	*	*	*	55	31	M'1	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	25/34	*	*	*	125	31	M'1	
H/N	7	1	oval	9.1	29/55	*	*	*	200	33	M'-1	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	11	19	22	34	27	180	35	M'1	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	20	45	O'-2	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	29/34	*	*	*	50	49	M'1	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	26/49	*	*	*	125	49	M'1	
R	6	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	8	16	22	20	25	50	51	P'-1	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	12	*	*	*	*	75	55	M'1	
H	8.1/8.2	2	oval	*	22/41	*	*	*	150	55	M'1	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	27/44	*	*	*	225	55	M'1	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	32	*	*	*	175	55	M'1	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	23/31	*	*	*	40	56	O'-2	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	12	*	*	*	*	45	70	M'-1	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	30	70	M'-1	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	20/43	*	*	*	50	74	M'-5	
R	8.1/8.2	2	Corinthian Type B (a)	10	18	23	20	15	250	77	M'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	fits	oval	*	28/53	*	*	*	together	77	M'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	13	*	9	*	*	*	*	750	80	M'-5/6/7/8	
B	7	2	*	7.2	*	*	*	*	100	81	M'-1	
B	8.1/8.2	9	*	9	*	*	*	*	440	82	N'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	20/?	*	*	*	70	82	N'-6	
B	7	6	*	7.1	*	*	*	*	150	82	N'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	14	*	9.1	*	*	*	*	625	83	N'-6	

Appendix 1, Table 3: The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) from the Pantanello sanctuary and farmhouse area, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 3). Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	Ht/ length	Wid	%	wght.	lot	square	stamps/ notes
T	8.1/8.2	1	VF	*	*	*	*	VF	20	89	M'-7	
B	8.3	3	*	9	*	*	*	*	40	89	M'-7	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	13	*	*	*	*	100	90	M'1	
H/S	7	1	oval/ rounded	9.1	22/36	*	*	*	225	90	M'1	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	12	*	*	*	*	100	93	M'1	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	14	*	*	*	*	70	93	M'1	
B	8.1/8.2	6	*	9.1	*	*	*	*	150	101	O'-6/7	
B-T	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	70	101	O'-6/7	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	*	*	*	*	100	101	O'-6/7	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	22/37	*	*	*	125	101	O'-6/7	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	*	ID 15	*	20	5	25	107	M'-1	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	35	109	N'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	31	*	*	*	125	112	L'-1	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	8.1	*	*	*	*	80	112	L'-1	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	8.1	*	*	*	*	75	112	L'-1	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	9	21/37	*	*	*	150	112	L'-1	
H	8.3	1	2 ridges	*	25/35	*	*	*	120	116	L'1	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	13	*	*	*	*	70	116	L'1	
R	8.1/8.2	2	Corinthian Type B (a)	6	16	22	21	53	130	121	N'-7	
T	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B	*	140	*	*	50	500	128	O'-3	Whitnread 1995, Plate 5.4
S	8.1/8.2	1	rounded	9	*	*	*	*	75	128	O'1	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	26/38				125	128	O'1	
B	8.1/8.2	8	*	9	*	*	*	*	450	131	N'-6	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	10	36	*	*	100	75	131	O'-3	blunt
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	7.1	*	*	*	*	75	131	O'-3	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	round	10	36	*	*	*	10	131	O'-3	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	8	30	*	*	100	25	132	L'1	blunt
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	22/38	*	*	*	90	132	L'1	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS IIIa	7	25	*	*	90	30	134	O'-5	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9	*	*	*	*	175	136	N'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	21/36	*	*	*	50	138	L'1	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	24/45	*	*	*	75	147	L'-1	
B	7	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	100	147	L'-1	
B	8.1/8.2	7	*	9	*	*	*	*	125	150	N'-6	
T	8.1/8.2	1	*	7	37	*	*	100	100	151	N'1	
B	8.1/8.2	14	*	8.1	*	*	*	*	750	154	N'-6	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	10	41	*	*	*	110	154	O'-1	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridge	*	23/42	*	*	*	100	154	O'1	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	9	*	*	*	*	80	157	N'/O'-6	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	*	29/50	*	*	*	420	157	N'/O'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	2	oval	*	23/42	*	*	*	190	157	N'/O'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	80	157	L'-1	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	60	161	N'-7/8	

Appendix 1, Table 3 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) from the Pantanello sanctuary and farmhouse area, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 3). Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	Ht/ length	Wid	%	wght.	lot	square	stamps/ notes
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	*	*	*	*	90	162	L'-1	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	22/35	*	*	*	40	165	O'-1	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	25/34	*	*	*	70	165	O'-1	
B	8.3	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	100	168	L'-1	
H/S	8.3	1	oval	7.1	24/41	*	*	*	100	171	O'-1	
B	8.1/8.2	10	*	8.1	*	*	*	*	390	177	N'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	25/30	*	*	*	130	177	N'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	22/33	*	*	*	100	178	O'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	75	182	N'-8	
S	8.1/8.2	1	*	7.8	*	*	*	*	20	185	N'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	50	193	N'-7	
T	8.1/8.2	5	spike	7	35	*	*	*	275	194	N'-7	blunt
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS VI	8	45	*	*	*	75	194	N'-7	button
B	8.1/8.2	20+	*	8.1	*	*	*	*	1250	194	N'-7	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	7	26/32	*	*	*	100	194	N'-7	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	6	35+	*	*	*	75	194	N'-7	blunt
B	8.1/8.2	10	*	6.8	*	*	*	*	550	194	N'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	30	200	O'-8	
B-T	8.1/8.2	1	*	14	*	*	*	*	100	207	N'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	*	30	207	N'-6	
S	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	*	70	207	N'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9.1	*	*	*	*	175	207	O'/P'-8	
H	8.1/8.2	1	*	*	23/47	*	*	*	70	207	O'/P'-8	
H	8.1/8.2	1	*	*	42	*	*	*	240	207	N'-6	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	*	7	23/34	*	*	*	40	207	N'-6	
T	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	39	*	*	*	90	207	N'-6	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	18/44	*	*	*	60	207	N'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	*	170	207	N'-6	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	*	7	*	*	*	*	320	214	N'-7/9	
S	8.1/8.2	3	*	11	*	*	*	*	230	214	N'-7/9	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	34/43	*	*	*	170	214	N'-7/9	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (a)	8	18	23	23	15	50	216	N'-1	
B	8.1/8.2	6	*	7.1	*	*	*	*	300	216	N'-7	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	23/40	*	*	*	100	216	N'-7	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS IIIa	5	32	*	*	100	25	216	N'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	6	*	*	*	*	50	216	N'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	35	*	7.1	*	*	*	*	325	217	M'/N'/ O'-5	
B	8.3	1	*	9.1	*	*	*	*	5	217	M'/N'/ O'-5	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS IIIa	6.7	35	*	*	100	60	217	M'/N'/ O'-5	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	18/35	*	*	*	50	220	N'/O'-5	
H/N	8.1/8.2	2	oval	9	26/38	*	*	*	150	228	O'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	11	*	*	*	*	100	234	N'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	40	238	N'/O'-5	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	8.1	*	*	*	*	120	239	N'-1	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	22/37	*	*	*	75	241	N'-8	

Appendix 1, Table 3 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) from the Pantanello sanctuary and farmhouse area, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 3). Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	Ht/ length	Wid	%	wght.	lot	square	stamps/ notes
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	8	23/42	*	*	*	110	241	N'-8	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	9	24/42	*	*	*	100	241	N'-8	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	75	241	N'-8	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	round	11	37	*	*	*	150	243	N'-1	
H	8.1/8.2	6	ridged	*	19/42	*	*	*	?	247	N'-1	
B	8.1/8.2	6	*	7.8	*	*	*	*	400	247	N'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	13	*	*	*	*	*	248	N'-1	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	24/42	*	*	*	60	248	O'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	25	248	O'-6	
T	8.3	1	MGS IIIa	7	34	*	*	95	25	248	O'-6	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (a)	7	14	19	20	12	25	250	N'-1	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	8	*	*	*	*	125	250	O'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	*	75	250	O'-6	
S	8.3	3	*	9.1	*	*	*	*	300	250	N'-1	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	175	258	N'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	11	*	*	*	*	125	261	O'-8	
B	8.1/8.2	6	*	8.1	*	*	*	*	325	261	M'-7	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	9	27/37	*	*	*	175	265	M'-7/8	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	21/38	*	*	*	75	265	M'-7/8	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	11	*	*	*	*	70	265	M'-7/8	
H	8.1/8.2	2	ridged	*	25/43	*	*	*	200	268	N'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	10	*	*	*	*	250	268	N'-7	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	22/42	*	*	*	60	268	N'-7	
H/S	8.1/8.2	4	oval	9	22/41	*	*	*	350	268	N'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	19	*	*	*	*	160	268	N'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	9	*	*	*	*	140	269	N'-7	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	8	35	*	*	*	80	269	N'-7	blunt
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9.1	*	*	*	*	100	270	N'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	18/35	*	*	*	25	279	N'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	*	40	279	N'-6	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	7	17	23	22	25	90	285	N'-7	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	33	*	*	*	125	289	N'-8	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	7	16	23	22	100	90	289	N'-8	
H/S	8.3	1	oval	11	28/42	*	*	*	175	289	N'-8	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	*	25	298	N'/O'-5	
B	7	6	*	9.1	*	*	*	*	125	298	N'/O'-5	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	8	18/40	*	*	*	25	302	N'/O'-5	
H	8.1/8.2	2	oval	*	19/42	*	*	*	120	315	N'-7	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS IIIa	7	37	*	*	100	70	315	N'-7	
H	8.1/8.2	2	oval	9	21/41	*	*	*	75	315	N'-7	
H/S	8.1/8.2	2	oval	10	25/40	*	*	*	300	315	N'-7	
B	8.3	3	*	9	*	*	*	*	150	315	N'-7	
H	8.3	1	oval	*	20/35	*	*	*	150	315	N'-7	
H/S	8.3	1	oval	*	21/41	*	*	*	125	315	N'-7	

Appendix 1, Table 3 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) from the Pantanello sanctuary and farmhouse area, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 3). Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	Ht/ length	Wid	%	wght.	lot	square	stamps/ notes
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	7	17	24	22	30	125	315	N'-7	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (a)	7	ID 13	22	23	100	125	315	N'-7	
H	8.1/8.2	fits	strap	*	15/42	*	*	*	er	315	N'-7	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	8	14	19	22	18	125	315	N'-7	
N	7	1	*	8.1	ID 14	*	*	*	50	316	O'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9.1	*	*	*	*	150	324	M'-7	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	ridge	8	21/33	*	*	*	175	325	N'-1	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	round	7	30	*	*	*	150	325	N'-1	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	7	13	24	22	100	60	329	M'-2	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	27/47	*	*	*	200	331	O'-4	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	12	41	*	*	*	125	332	N'-8	
H	8.3	1	oval	*	27/41	*	*	*	110	332	N'-8	
B-T	8.3	1	*	13	*	*	*	*	470	332	N'-8	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	*	160	334	N'/O'-5	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	*	*	*	*	110	334	N'/O'-5	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	7	28	*	*	*	70	335	O'-4	blunt
R	6	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	9	ID 12	25	22	15	50	335	O'-4	
R	8.1/8.2	2	Corinthian Type B (b)	7	17	29	22	8	150	349	N'-8	
R	8.1/8.2	2	Corinthian Type B (a)	8	17	24	25	25	120	349	N'-8	
H	8.3	1	oval	9	27/42	*	*	*	125	349	N'-8	
N	8.3	1	*	8.1	*	*	*	*	75	349	N'-8	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	11	28/42	*	*	*	175	349	N'-8	
H	8.3	1	oval	10	22/42	*	*	*	250	349	N'-8	
S	8.3	1	*	9.1	*	*	*	*	80	349	N'-8	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	*	16	*	23	8	20	349	O'-4	
B-T	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	40	352	M'-7/8	
H	8.3	1	oval	*	30/?	*	*	*	40	352	M'-7/8	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	11	31	*	*	*	120	352	M'-7/8	
S	7	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	25	352	M'-7/8	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	10	*	*	*	*	325	357	N'-7	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	7	15	22	15	35	100	357	N'-7	
H/S	8.1/8.2	2	oval	10	22/41	*	*	*	275	357	N'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	7.1	*	*	*	*	175	357	N'-7	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	20/39	*	*	*	140	357	N'-7	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	8	27/46	*	*	*	175	357	N'-7	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	7	18	28	26	20	100	357	N'-7	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	25/44	*	*	*	75	357	N'-7	

Appendix 1, Table 3 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) from the Pantanello sanctuary and farmhouse area, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 3). Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	Ht/ length	Wid	%	wght.	lot	square	stamps/ notes
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	*	50	357	N'-7	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (a)	8	19	28	19	12	50	358	N'-8	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	*	*	*	*	110	375	M'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	10	*	*	*	*	400	408	N'-8	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (a)	8	17	22	24	20	90	410	N'-7	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	7	16	28	22	12	40	410	N'-7	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	7	13	18	18	50	50	410	N'-7	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	11	35	*	*	*	100	410	N'-7	blunt
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	50	410	N'-7	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	9	22/38	*	*	*	210	410	N'-7	
R	6	1	Corinthian Type B (a)	8	14	24	21	16	30	410	N'-7	
H/S	8.1/8.2	2	oval	11	26/53	*	*	*	390	410	N'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	10	*	*	*	*	150	410	N'-7	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	*	16	30+	16	20	40	410	N'-7	
T	8.3	1	spike	19	36	*	*	*	250	410	N'-7	blunt
T	8.3	3	spike	14	35	*	*	*	430	410	N'-7	blunt
H	8.3	3	oval	*	24/43	*	*	*	200	410	N'-7	
B	8.3	2	*	13	*	*	*	*	150	410	N'-7	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	22/39	*	*	*	55	410	N'-7	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	9	35	*	*	*	75	410	N'-7	blunt
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	8.9	*	*	*	*	150	412	M'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	11	*	*	*	*	30	434	O'-4	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	9.1	*	*	*	*	740	434	N'-8	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	60	446	M'-2/3	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	23/42	*	*	*	100	452	N'-3	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9.1	*	*	*	*	30	452	N'-3	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	ID 10	*	*	*	75	452	P'-3	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	25/37	*	*	*	100	452	P'-3	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	175	452	P'-3	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	9	21/37	*	*	*	75	453	M'-3	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	8.9	*	*	*	*	50	457	P'-3	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	30	*	*	*	25	458	N'-3	
H	8.1/8.2	2	oval	*	38/47	*	*	*	390	458	N'-3	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	11	*	*	*	*	30	459	L'-4	
B	7	3	*	11	*	*	*	*	*	459	P'-3	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	*	75	461	M'-4	
B	7	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	20	461	P'-3	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	7	19/30	*	*	*	100	462	N'-4	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	50	462	N'-4	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	*	*	*	*	100	462	N'-4	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	22/42	*	*	*	100	462	P'-3	

Appendix 1, Table 3 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) from the Pantanello sanctuary and farmhouse area, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 3). Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	Ht/ length	Wid	%	wght.	lot	square	stamps/ notes
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	8	23/37	*	*	*	75	463	N'-4	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	7.1	*	*	*	*	110	468	L'-4	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	24/39	*	*	*	100	472	L'-5/6	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	20	472	L'-5/6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	33	*	*	*	250	474	N'-4	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	75	474	N'-4	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	12	25/46	*	*	*	100	474	L'-5	
B	7	2	*	9	*	*	*	*	75	474	N'-4	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	8	16	28	20	15	50	476	N'-3/4	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	8	*	*	*	*	25	476	N'-3/4	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	23/46	*	*	*	90	476	N'-3/4	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	25	477	N'-3	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	23/34	*	*	*	50	480	L'-5/6	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	19/41	*	*	*	70	480	L'-5/6	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	24/37	*	*	*	175	480	L'-5/6	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	*	*	*	*	30	480	N'-4	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	50	486	N'-4	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	~10	14	22	20	15	50	486	N'-4	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	8	18	28	25	17	75	486	N'-4	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	21/45	*	*	*	75	486	N'-4	
N	8.1/8.2	2	*	8	*	*	*	*	100	491	L'-5	
S	8.1/8.2	1	sharp	8.1	*	*	*	*	25	493	L'-5	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	*	*	*	*	120	493	L'-5	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	round	13	33	*	*	*	190	495	L'-4	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridge	*	16/50	*	*	*	100	498	M'-3	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	13	*	*	*	*	130	499	L'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	2	ridged	*	20/42	*	*	*	125	499	L'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	18/40	*	*	*	25	501	M'-3/4	
R	6	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	8	14	25	21	10	30	501	N'-4	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	7	ID 13	20	20	15	50	501	L'-7/8	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	7	16	30	23	15	50	501	M'-3/4	
N	7	1	*	13	*	*	*	*	70	501	L'-7/8	
H/N	7	1	oval	*	23/34	*	*	*	120	501	M'-3/4	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	8	~36	*	*	*	20	503	M'-3	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS IIIa	6	32	*	*	*	20	504	L'-5/6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	21/45	*	*	*	100	505	L'-5/6	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	*	60	506	M'-5/6	
B	8.3	1	*	11	*	*	*	*	50	506	M'-5/6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	23/33	*	*	*	25	509	N'-4	
R	7	1	Corinthian Type B (a)	7	15	26	21	15	50	509	N'-4	

Appendix 1, Table 3 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) from the Pantanello sanctuary and farmhouse area, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 3). Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	Ht/ length	Wid	%	wght.	lot	square	stamps/ notes
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9.1	*	*	*	*	125	511	M'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	20/37	*	*	*	120	511	M'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	7	*	*	*	*	80	511	M'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	13	26/51	*	*	*	180	513	M'-6/7	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	20/41	*	*	*	40	513	M'-6/7	
H/S	8.1/8.2	2	oval	7	22/34	*	*	*	100	514	M'-4	
H/S	8.1/8.2	2	ridged	*	25/40	*	*	*	130	514	M'-4	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	31/42	*	*	*	150	514	M'-4	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	round	10	30	*	*	*	110	524	L'-3	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	round	9	31	*	*	*	80	524	M'-5	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	75	524	M'-5	
R	8.3	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	9	16	20	22	15	50	524	L'-3	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	9	*	*	*	*	175	525	M'-8	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	*	*	*	*	80	526	M'-5	
B-T	8.1/8.2	1	*	7	*	*	*	*	20	526	M'-5	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	*	*	*	*	125	529	M'-6/7/8	
H/S	7	1	oval	12	26/41	*	*	*	150	529	M'-6/7/8	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	12	23/33	*	*	*	125	531	M'1	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	*	40	533	M'-3	
B	7	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	50	533	N'-4	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	24	*	*	*	40	539	L'-4	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	*	*	25/37	*	*	*	30	539	L'-4	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	29/44	*	*	*	150	539	L'-4	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	30/45	*	*	*	100	543	M'-6/7/8	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	20/38	*	*	*	100	543	M'-6/7/8	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	50	543	M'-6/7/8	
H	8.3	1	round	*	29	*	*	*	75	543	M'-6/7/8	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	25/44	*	*	*	180	545	M'-4	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	11	32/?	*	*	*	90	545	M'-4	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	~oval	9	27/?	*	*	*	50	545	M'-4	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	8.9	*	*	*	*	40	545	M'-4	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	8	29	*	*	*	100	545	M'-4	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	20	546	M'-6/7/8	
H	8.3	1	oval	*	30/47	*	*	*	200	546	M'-6/7/8	
T	8.1/8.2	11	spike	*	44	*	*	90	150	546	M'-6/7/8	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	22/36	*	*	*	150	546	M'-6/7/8	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	22/34	*	*	*	120	553	M'-5	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	19/44	*	*	*	60	553	M'-5	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	11	*	*	*	*	30	553	N'-5	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	19/37	*	*	*	75	553	N'-5	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	9	27	*	*	*	175	553	M'-5	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	30	558	M'-5/6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	9	33	*	*	*	150	561	M'-5	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	22/40	*	*	*	40	564	N'-5	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	22/37	*	*	*	50	564	N'-5	

Appendix 1, Table 3 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) from the Pantanello sanctuary and farmhouse area, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 3). Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	Ht/ length	Wid	%	wght.	lot	square	stamps/ notes
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	37	*	*	*	40	564	N'-5	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	28/40	*	*	*	100	564	N'-5	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	23/40	*	*	*	140	568	M'-3/4	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	7	16	25	24	18	50	568	M'-3/4	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	8	16	18	20	8	30	572	L'-4	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	50	573	L'-4	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	26/54	*	*	*	150	574	O'-5	
H/N	8.3	3	oval	8	20/41	*	*	*	225	575	M'-6/7	
B	8.3	2	*	11	*	*	*	*	180	575	M'-6/7	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	20/36	*	*	*	100	575	M'-6/7	
H	8.1/8.2	1	2ridges	*	22/43	*	*	*	60	575	M'-6/7	
H	8.1/8.2	2	round	*	28	*	*	*	125	575	M'-6/7	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	32/44	*	*	*	275	575	M'-6/7	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	24/36	*	*	*	100	579	M'-5	
S	8.1/8.2	1	*	6.1	*	*	*	*	50	579	M'-5	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	23/36	*	*	*	75	580	M'-5	*DAM___*
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	75	583	M'-8/9	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	32	*	*	*	180	587	N'-8/9	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	10	*	*	*	*	100	589	N'-8/9	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	*	100	593	N'-8/9	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	34	*	*	*	50	593	N'-8/9	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	9	21/36	*	*	*	125	593	N'-8/9	
S	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	40	597	N'-8/9	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	8	22/43	*	*	*	90	599	N'-3/4	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	25	599	N'-3/4	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	21/42	*	*	*	160	600	M'-7/8/9	
H	8.1/8.2	2	oval	*	35/44	*	*	*	400	600	M'-7/8/9	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	11	23/39	*	*	*	125	606	M'-6/7	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	24/37	*	*	*	75	606	M'-6/7	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	225	606	M'-6/7	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	25	606	M'-6/7	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	24/35	*	*	*	60	621	M'-8/9	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	9	37	*	*	100	125	626	O'-6	blunt
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	30	626	O'-6	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS IIIa	8	50	*	*	100	75	629	O'-6	
T	7	1	MGS IIIb	10	31	*	*	15	20	629	O'-6	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	25/42	*	*	*	55	632	M'-8/9	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	*	125	632	M'-8/9	
H/S	8.1/8.2	2	round	11	31	*	*	100	200	632	M'-8/9	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	10	35	*	*	*	175	634	M'1	
R	6	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	7	16	34	18	15	50	636	O'-5	
R	6	1	Corinthian Type B (a)	7	16	28	18	27	100	641	N'-3/4	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	*	*	*	*	175	647	L'-4	

Appendix 1, Table 3 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) from the Pantanello sanctuary and farmhouse area, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 3). Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	Ht/ length	Wid	%	wght.	lot	square	stamps/ notes
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	9	37	*	*	*	30	*649*	M'-6	blunt
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	26/40	*	*	*	190	*649*	M'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	5	*649*	M'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	8.1	*	*	*	*	325	651	M'-5	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	30/45	*	*	*	125	656	M'-5	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	29	*	*	*	75	656	M'-5	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	19/39	*	*	*	75	656	M'-5	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	*	50	656	M'-5	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	10	21/?	*	*	*	100	656	M'-5	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	25/42	*	*	*	50	656	M'-5	
H/N	7	1	oval	10	30/?	*	*	*	75	656	M'-5	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	*	25	663	M'-2/3	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	11	23/42	*	*	*	110	668	M'-3/4	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	40	668	O'-5	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	9	23/43	*	*	*	75	672	M'-5	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	75	673	N'/O'-5	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS IIIa	7	33	*	*	80	25	673	N'/O'-5	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS IIIa	6	28	*	*	100	20	673	N'/O'-5	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	100	680	M'-2	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	21/37	*	*	*	*	684	O'-5	
N	7	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	*	684	O'-5	
B	8.1/8.2	6	*	8	*	*	*	*	500	690	L'-3	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	25/34	*	*	*	100	698	L'-5	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	20	698	L'-5	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	50	698	L'-5	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	7	19/42	*	*	*	90	698	L'-5	
N	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	*	*	*	*	110	700	N'/O'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	*	20	702	L'-3	
N	7	1	*	8.1	*	*	*	*	75	705	N'-5	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	75	710	O'-7/8	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	round	11	33	*	*	*	100	719	O'-6	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	11	14/35	*	*	*	60	719	O'-6	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	ridge	7	23/45	*	*	*	110	719	O'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	8.1	*	*	*	*	75	719	O'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	20	722	N'-3/4	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	23/36	*	*	*	120	726	L'-5	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	22/38	*	*	*	90	726	L'-5	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	24/35	*	*	*	100	732	L'-5	
B-T	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	*	100	732	L'-5	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	26/38	*	*	*	170	737	M'-2	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	25/39	*	*	*	50	748	N'/O'-6	
S	8.3	1	*	8.1	*	*	*	*	125	748	N'/O'-6	
H/N	8.3	1	oval	*	32/37	*	*	*	65	748	N'/O'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	*	100	748	N'/O'-6	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	50	762	M'-2	
B-T	7	11	*	11	*	*	*	*	125	769	L'-5	

Appendix 1, Table 3 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) from the Pantanello sanctuary and farmhouse area, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 3). Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	Ht/ length	Wid	%	wght.	lot	square	stamps/ notes
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS IIIa	5	33	*	*	*	35	789	N'/O'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	100	789	N'/O'-6	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	9	22/42	*	*	*	50	789	N'/O'-6	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	7	35	*	*	*	50	789	N'/O'-6	blunt
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridge	*	24/37	*	*	*	100	789	N'/O'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	*	10	789	N'/O'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	23/33	*	*	*	35	789	N'/O'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	20	789	N'/O'-6	
B	7	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	20	794	M'-6	
N	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	*	*	*	*	175	796	N'/O'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	*	*	*	*	75	796	N'/O'-6	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	17/48	*	*	*	100	808	N'/O'-6	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	18/42	*	*	*	75	808	N'/O'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	22/40	*	*	*	75	813	N'/O'-6	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	ridge	13	25/41	*	*	*	125	813	N'/O'-6	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	9	22/34	*	*	*	80	813	N'/O'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	25	849	M'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	28	*	*	*	100	851	M'-6	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	8	27/49	*	*	*	55	851	M'-6	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	13	24/33	*	*	*	120	851	M'-6	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	11	*	*	*	*	90	853	M'-6	
H	7	1	round	*	30	*	*	*	110	853	M'-6	
H	8.3	1	oval	*	31/45	*	*	*	125	854	M'-6	
T	6	1	Corinthian Type B	21	~49	*	*	50	60	854	M'-6	Whitbread 1995, Table 5.4
H	7	1	oval	*	22/41	*	*	*	70	854	M'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	12	25/34	*	*	*	125	876	L'-4	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	9.1	*	*	*	*	100	888	N'/O'-7	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	33	*	*	*	75	888	N'/O'-7	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	14	ID 10	*	*	*	75	899	N'-6	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	75	904	M'-1	
S	8.1/8.2	1		9	*	*	*	*	90	912	M'-3	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	*	18	22	24	11	25	916	M'-3	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	22/40	*	*	*	100	959	M'-2	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	7	17	24	26	18	60	962	N'/O'-6	
H	8.3	1	oval	*	21/35	*	*	*	70	962	N'/O'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	6	*	8.1	*	*	*	*	350	973	right of well	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	7	*	*	*	*	70	973	right of well	
B	7	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	90	973	right of well	
S	8.1/8.2	1	*	7.1	*	*	*	*	50	976	M'-5	
S	8.1/8.2	1	*	8.9	*	*	*	*	100	976	M'-5	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	23/33	*	*	*	110	976	M'-5	
H	8.1/8.2	3	oval	9	20/35	*	*	*	225	976	M'-5	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	6.8	22/42	*	*	*	100	977	N'-6	
H	7	1	oval	11	24/40	*	*	*	125	977	N'-6	

Appendix 1, Table 3 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) from the Pantanello sanctuary and farmhouse area, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 3). Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	Ht/ length	Wid	%	wght.	lot	square	stamps/ notes
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	6	14	15	18	15	20	979	N'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	2	ridged	*	21/40	*	*	*	150	979	N'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	8.9	*	*	*	*	100	980	M'-5	
N	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	ID10	*	*	*	150	981	M'-6	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	*	7	24/37	*	*	*	110	981	M'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	7	*	*	*	*	30	981	M'-6	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	7	36	*	*	100	110	981	M'-6	blunt
S	8.1/8.2	3	*	6	*	*	*	*	85	981	M'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	21	*	7.1	*	*	*	*	690	981	M'-6	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS VI	7	43	*	*	*	100	981	M'-6	button
B	8.1/8.2	8	*	8.1	*	*	*	*	250	981	M'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9	*	*	*	*	145	981	M'-6	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	7	unk	*	*	*	170	982	M'-6	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	7	*	*	*	*	25	982	M'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	2	oval	*	23/36	*	*	*	100	982	M'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	13	*	8.1	*	*	*	*	490	982	M'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	9	26/50	*	*	*	50	982	M'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	6.8	*	*	*	*	70	982	M'-6	
S	8.1/8.2	2	rounded	6.8	*	*	*	*	110	982	M'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	9.1	*	*	*	*	95	982	M'-6	
S	8.1/8.2	2	angle	7.9	*	*	*	*	130	982	M'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	8	*	*	*	*	125	982	M'-6	
S	8.1/8.2	2	rounded	9	*	*	*	*	90	982	M'-6	
S	8.1/8.2	1	rounded	8	*	*	*	*	80	982	M'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	30	*	7.9	*	*	*	*	850	982	M'-6	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS IIIa	8.1	34	*	*	100	350	982	M'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	14	*	*	*	*	260	982	M'-6	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	21/43	*	*	*	125	982	M'-4	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	30	982	M'-6	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	9	23/39	*	*	*	80	983	M'-5	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	50	983	M'-5	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	*	*	*	*	40	983	M'-6	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	*	37	*	*	*	15	983	M'-6	blunt
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	33	*	*	*	90	983	M'-6	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	*	*	26/39	*	*	*	170	983	M'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	*	70	983	M'-6	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	ridge	8	20/39	*	*	*	100	983	M'-6	
N	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	*	30	983	M'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	6	*	9	*	*	*	*	240	983	M'-6	
S	8.1/8.2	1	*	9.1	*	*	*	*	70	983	M'-6	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	27/37	*	*	*	130	984	M'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	300	984	M'-7	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	*	*	*	*	30	984	M'-7	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	*	*	*	*	55	984	M'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	8	*	*	*	*	80	984	M'-7	

Appendix 1, Table 3 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) from the Pantanello sanctuary and farmhouse area, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 3). Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	Ht/ length	Wid	%	wght.	lot	square	stamps/ notes
S	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	40	984	M'-7	
H	8.1/8.2	1	*	*	26/41	*	*	*	90	984	M'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	6	*	5.1	*	*	*	*	220	984	M'-7	
N	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	11	*	*	*	160	985	M'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9	*	*	*	*	60	985	M'-7	
S	8.1/8.2	1	rounded	7.9	*	*	*	*	100	985	M'-7	
H	8.1/8.2	3	oval	9	24/36	*	*	*	195	985	M'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9	*	*	*	*	90	985	M'-7	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	11	ID 13	*	*	*	55	985	M'-7	
S	8.1/8.2	2	angle	8	*	*	*	*	80	986	M'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	8	*	7.9	*	*	*	*	380	986	M'-7	
H	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	*	80	986	M'-7	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	7	*	*	*	*	30	986	M'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	7.9	*	*	*	*	160	986	M'-7	
S	8.1/8.2	1	angle	10	*	*	*	*	60	987	M'-8	
S	8.1/8.2	1	angle	9	*	*	*	*	60	987	M'-8	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	80	987	M'-8	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	6.8	*	*	*	*	90	987	M'-8	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	28	*	*	*	60	990	M'-8	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9	*	*	*	*	45	990	M'-8	
N	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	*	*	*	*	55	990	M'-8	
B	8.1/8.2	9	*	7.1	*	*	*	*	270	990	M'-8	
S	8.1/8.2	1	angle	7	*	*	*	*	40	*994*	M'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	*	60	*994*	M'-7	
S	8.1/8.2	1	rounded	6.8	*	*	*	*	10	*994*	M'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	12	*	11	*	*	*	*	250	*994*	M'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	*	10	*995*	spr sect.1	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	7	*	*	*	*	25	*995*	spr sect.1	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	*	40	1004	well baulk	
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	38	*	*	*	190	1004	well baulk	
S	8.1/8.2	2	angle	6	*	*	*	*	40	1004	well baulk	
B	8.1/8.2	12	*	7.1	*	*	*	*	210	1004	well baulk	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	8	*	*	*	*	140	1004	well baulk	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	10	*	*	*	*	80	1004	well baulk	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	10	*	*	*	*	15	1004	well baulk	blunt
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	7	*	*	*	*	80	*1005*	spr sect.1	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	22/45	*	*	*	45	1006	N'-6	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS IIIa	6	35	*	*	50	20	1007	N'/O'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	27/38	*	*	*	75	1007	N'/O'-6	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	18/35	*	*	*	50	1007	N'/O'-6	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	27/37	*	*	*	50	1007	N'/O'-6	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	5	16	27	22	10	50	1007	N'/O'-6	
H	7	1	oval	*	22/40	*	*	*	180	1007	N'/O'-6	
R	8.3	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	8	18	27	28	20	100	1008	N'/O'-6	

Appendix 1, Table 3 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) from the Pantanello sanctuary and farmhouse area, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 3). Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	Ht/ length	Wid	%	wght.	lot	square	stamps/ notes
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9.1	*	*	*	*	50	1008	N'/O'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	20/40	*	*	*	150	1008	N'/O'-6	
T	7	1	MGS IIIa	6	40	*	*	*	40	1011	M'-5	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	12	*	*	*	*	60	1011	M'-5	
B	7	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	40	1011	M'-5	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	8	18/46	*	*	*	75	1014	N'/O'-6	
B-T	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	100	1014	N'/O'-6	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (a)	6	17	24	26	25	135	1023	N'/O'-6	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	7	VF	24	21	VF	70	1023	M'-6/7	
S	8.1/8.2	1	rounded	7	*	*	*	*	30	1023	M'-6/7	
B	8.1/8.2	8	*	7.9	*	*	*	*	280	1023	M'-6/7	
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	9	*	*	*	*	180	1023	M'-6/7	
H	8.1/8.2	1	*	*	24/38	*	*	*	40	1023	M'-6/7	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	22.35	*	*	*	90	1024	M'-6/7	
B	8.1/8.2	5	rounded	8	*	*	*	*	320	1024	M'-6/7	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	20/44	*	*	*	210	1024	M'-6/7	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	26/38	*	*	*	130	1024	M'-6/7	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9	*	*	*	*	75	1024	M'-6/7	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	60	1024	M'-6/7	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	11	*	*	*	*	110	1025	M'-6/7	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	30	1025	M'-6/7	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	8	23/38	*	*	*	250	1029	N'/O'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	*	50	1029	N'/O'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	26/36	*	*	*	75	1030	M'-6	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	10	22/37	*	*	*	140	1033	M'-6	
R	8.1/8.2	2	Corinthian Type B (b)	8	16	25	22	19	110	1036	N'/O'-6	
B	7	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	60	1036	N'/O'-6	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS IIIa	7	34	*	*	100	30	1037	M'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	22/40	*	*	*	90	1037	M'-6	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	8.1	~23/~50	*	*	*	80	1039	M'-5	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	8	37	*	*	100	75	1039	M'-5	blunt
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	35	*	*	*	60	1039	M'-5	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	11	38/70	*	*	*	325	1039	M'-5	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	21/45	*	*	*	100	1039	M'-5	
H	8.1/8.2	2	ridged	*	21/37	*	*	*	100	1043	M'-5	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	VF	7	*	*	*	*	90	*1043*	M'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	7	*	*	*	*	70	*1043*	M'-7	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS IIIa	6	30	*	*	60	20	*1043*	M'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	35	*1043*	M'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	7.9	*	*	*	*	110	*1044*	M'-7	
N	8.1/8.2	2	*	8	*	*	*	*	95	*1044*	M'-7	
H	8.1/8.2	1	VF	*	24/vf	*	*	*	60	*1044*	M'-7	
N	7	2	*	10	*	*	*	*	75	*1044*	M'-7	
N	7	1	*	8	ID11	*	*	*	40	*1045*	M'-7	

Appendix 1, Table 3 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) from the Pantanello sanctuary and farmhouse area, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 3). Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	Ht/ length	Wid	%	wght.	lot	square	stamps/ notes
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	11	*	*	*	*	130	*1046*	M'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	8.1	*	*	*	*	120	*1049*	M'-7	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	12	25/40	*	*	*	120	1050	M'-6	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	8	18/37	*	*	*	150	1050	M'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridge	*	18/41	*	*	*	50	1050	M'-6	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS IIIa	5	34	*	*	100	50	1050	M'-6	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS IIIa	5	32	*	*	100	50	1050	M'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridge	*	17/40	*	*	*	75	1050	M'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	23/42	*	*	*	75	1050	M'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	20/37	*	*	*	75	1050	M'-6	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	8	25/36	*	*	*	100	1050	M'-6	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS VI	9	52	*	*	*	150	1050	M'-6	button
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	7	37	*	*	*	150	1050	M'-6	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	7	37	*	*	*	80	1050	M'-6	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS IIIa	5	37	*	*	100	20	*1050*	M'-7	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	5	25/40	*	*	*	200	*1050*	M'-7	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS VI	7	39	*	*	20	100	1050	M'-6	button
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	29	*	*	*	75	1050	M'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridge	*	19/44	*	*	*	75	1050	M'-6	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	ridge	9	18/45	*	*	*	90	1050	M'-6	
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	7	40	*	*	*	125	1050	M'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	21/40	*	*	*	180	1050	M'-6	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	8	19/44	*	*	*	125	1050	M'-6	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (a)	8	18	27	26	20	?	1051	N'/O'-6	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS IIIb	7	48	*	*	*	50	1055	M'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	50	1055	M'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	26/37	*	*	*	100	1055	M'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	20	1058	N'/O'-6	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (a)	9	14	21	23	40	50	1061	N'/O'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	150	1061	N'/O'-6	
H/N	8.1/8.2	2	ridged	7.1	19/37	*	*	*	175	1063	M'-6	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	7.1	20/35	*	*	*	175	1063	M'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	3	ridged	*	17/40	*	*	*	175	1063	M'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	2	round	*	32	*	*	*	140	1063	M'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	23/38	*	*	*	75	1063	M'-6	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	ID 10	*	*	*	200	1063	M'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	*	20	1067	N'-1	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	*	75	1070	N'/O'-7	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	VF	18	*	*	*	*	100	1070	N'/O'-7	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	9	29/40	*	*	*	400	1075	N'/O'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	20	1090	N'/O'-8	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	30	1090	N'/O'-8	
S/N	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	25	1092	O'-1	
H/S	7	1	oval	12	20/39	*	*	*	125	1092	O'-1	

Appendix 1, Table 3 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) from the Pantanello sanctuary and farmhouse area, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 3). Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	Ht/ length	Wid	%	wght.	lot	square	stamps/ notes
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	10	20/40	*	*	*	125	1094	M'-6	
T	7	1	MGS IIIb	9	48	*	*	50	40	1094	M'-6	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	ridge	9	18/41	*	*	*	225	1095	M'-4	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	22/42	*	*	*	40	1095	M'-4	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9.1	*	*	*	*	175	1095	M'-4	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	*	*	*	*	75	1104	N'-4	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	50	1107	N'/O'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	13	*	*	*	*	60	1107	N'/O'-7	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	7	22/45	*	*	*	175	1110	N'/O'-7	
B-T	8.1/8.2	1	oval	7.9	*	*	*	*	110	1110	N'/O'-7	
H	8.3	1	oval	*	20/44	*	*	*	25	1111	N'/O'-7	
H	8.1/8.2	2	oval	*	24/41	*	*	*	75	1111	N'/O'-7	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	21/35	*	*	*	25	1112	N'/O'-7	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (a)	6	13"	20	19	30	40	1113	N'/O'-7	
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS IIIb	8	35	*	*	*	90	1113	N'/O'-7	
B	8.1/8.2	20+	*	7	*	*	*	*	1140	1113	N'/O'-7	
N	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	*	60	1114	M'/N'-1	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8.9	*	*	*	*	20	1116	N'-1	
R	8.1/8.2	2	Corinthian Type B (b)	7	14	25	25	5	125	1119	N'/O'-8	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	35	1120	N'/O'-8	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	*	20	1121	N'/O'-8	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	75	1122	N'/O'-8	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	45	1122	N'/O'-8	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	7	20/44	*	*	*	80	1127	N'/O'-8	
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	8	22/45	*	*	*	120	1134	O'/P'-2/3	
R	8.3	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	10	ID 14	25	26	5	50	1137	N'/O'-6	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	23/34	*	*	*	5	1150	O'-2	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	*	50	1151	O'/P'-3/4	
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	11	23/34	*	*	*	90	1153	N'/O'-4	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	12	*	*	*	*	50	1154	N'/O'-6	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	140	1157	O'-4	
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (b)	7	18	24	20	30	150	762P	M'-2	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	7.1	*	*	*	*	20	P.S.	M'/N'-5	
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	7.1	*	*	*	*	15	P.S.	M'/N'-5	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	15	P.S.	M'/N'-5	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	10	P.S.	M'/N'-5	
S	8.1/8.2	1	angle	7	*	*	*	*	20	P.S.	M'/N'-5	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	*	40	P.S.	M'/N'-5	
S	8.1/8.2	1	round	7	*	*	*	*	20	P.S.	M'/N'-5	
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	7	*	*	*	*	20	P.S.	M'/N'-5	
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	100	P.S.	N'-3/4	
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	11	VF	*	*	*	20	P.S.	N'-3/4	

Appendix 1, Table 3 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) from the Pantanello sanctuary and farmhouse area, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 3). Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	Ht/ length	Wid	%	wght.	lot	square	stamps/ notes
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	60	P.S.	N'-3/4	
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	*	30	P.S.	N'-3/4	
B	8.1/8.2	7	*	8	*	*	*	*	110	P.S.	N'-3/4	

Appendix 1, Table 3 (cont.): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) from the Pantanello sanctuary and farmhouse area, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 3). Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

Appendix 1, Table 4: Pantanello hillside

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	%	weight	lot	sq.
S	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	20	4	A13
H	7	1	round	*	30	*	50	4	A13
T	7	1	spike (snub tip)	8	30	97	30	12	E'14
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	22/42	*	50	24	B12
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	190	25	B12
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	9	*	*	150	27	C10
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	10.1	*	*	50	37	B10
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	21/34	*	30	65	C'8/9
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	11	21/43	*	15	75	A'12
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	9	22/40	*	35	81	C'8/9
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	22/38	*	40	83	C'8/9
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	20	89	C'9
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	8	22/48	*	70	107	B'10/11/12
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	24/38	*	*	107	B'10/11/12
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	8	22/38	*	150	107	B'10/11/12
H/S	8.3	1	ridged	8	23/37	*	105	107	B'10/11/12
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	8	23/38	*	35	107	B'10/11/12
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	7.11	*	*	120	111	A-3;B-3
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	13	*	*	20	127	B'14
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	9	*	*	150	140	A11;B11
B	7	2	*	10	*	*	175	141	A11
H	7	1	ridge	*	25/40	*	60	146	A4;B4
N	7	1	*	14	*	*	125	148	A11;B11
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	20/34	*	35	148	A11;B11
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	9	*	*	250	167	C'13
B	7	7	*	9	*	*	175	176	C'14
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	45	181	B'11
H	8.1/8.2	2	oval	8	22/34	*	200	271	B'11
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	8.11	*	*	50	271	B'11
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	20	290	C'13
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	30	324	B'12
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	unk/30	*	50	394	E'10
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	30	406	B'10
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	21/28	*	150	410	B'10
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	9.14	*	*	25	423	B'13
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	29	*	50	427	B'13
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	10	533	A'9;B'9
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	20	533	A'9;B'9
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridge	*	17/34	*	50	537	B9
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	50	537	B9
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	25	556	A'10
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	27/42	*	175	576	A'12
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	20	576	A'12

Appendix 1, Table 4: The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) recovered on the hillside to the northwest of the kiln deposit at Pantanello, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 4). This area includes both the 2nd c. BC and the 1st c. AD ceramic production areas, the large and the small kiln, the temple area and various pits. No Corinthian Type B rims were recovered on the hillside. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	%	weight	lot	sq.
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	23/45	*	50	593	C'8,D'8
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	8.11	*	*	75	595	D'7
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9.11	*	*	80	597	B'8
H	7	1	ridged	*	21/37	*	100	598	C'11
H	7	1	ridge	*	18/38	*	40	598	C'11
H	7	11	oval	*	19/44	*	100	598	C'11
N	8.3	1	*	9	ID 8	*	60	598	C'11
H	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	*	*	40	603	C'6
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	45	611	B8
N	7	1	*	12	ID 9	*	75	632	B'7;C'8
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	18/40	*	35	637	C'6
H/N	8.3	1	oval	8	25/38	*	30	638	C'8/9,D'8/9
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	30	*	175	638	C'8/9,D'8/9
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	10	29	95	25	640	C'8/9;D'8/9
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	35	645	B'6
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	VF	*	75	665	C'8/9;D'8/9
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	8.9	*	*	130	666	C'8/9,D'8/9
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	oval	10	29/41	*	225	669	C'13;D'13
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	9	*	*	150	682	D'8
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	22/41	*	100	716	D'7/8
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	45	716	D'7/8
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	20	717	C'5
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	13	*	*	90	721	A11;A'11
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9.11	*	*	35	742	C'5
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	25	784	A'7
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	10	*	*	150	810	B6
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9	*	*	50	832	A'9
H	7	1	oval	*	23/31+	*	30	839	F'7, G'7
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridge	*	20/39	*	40	839	F'7, G'7
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	8	40	100	175	861	C'13;D'13
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	29	*	75	861	C'13;D'13

Appendix 1, Table 4 (cont): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) recovered on the hillside to the northwest of the kiln deposit at Pantanello, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 4). This area includes both the 2nd c. BC and the 1st c. AD ceramic production areas, the large and the small kiln, the temple area and various pits. No Corinthian Type B rims were recovered on the hillside. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

Appendix 1, Table 5: Excavated rural sites

Fattoria Fabrizio:

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	ht	wid	%	wght.	lot	square
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	8.11	*	*	*	*	70	21	C-1
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	25	80	C-2
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	*	*	*	*	50	99	E-1
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	8	*	*	*	*	25	100	E-1
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	9.11	*	*	*	*	100	199	R6
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	*	55	217	R7
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	*	50	249	Sndg. W
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	19/35	*	*	*	55	249	Sndg. W

San'Angelo Vecchio:

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	ht	wid	%	wght.	lot	square
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	ID 14	*	*	*	150	16	Sndg.A
R	8.1/8.2		Corinthian Type B (a)	7	15	18	21	33	75	24	F-7
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	10	28/33	*	*	*	260	56	Sndg.D
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	45	58	Sndg.D
T	8.3	1	MGS IIIb	9	40	*	*	100	100	58	Sndg.D
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	70	61	E-6
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	40	61	E-6
S	8.1/8.2	1	*	12	*	*	*	*	225	65	E2
R	6		Corinthian Type B (b)	7	12	18	18	45	75	205	Sndg.C
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	20	431	Sndg.D
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	11	*	*	*	*	60	431	Sndg.D
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	12	*	*	*	*	50	457	F4
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	9	40	*	*	100	110	677	H3
H	8.1/8.2	1	round		26	*	*	*	50	735	E-1
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	ridge	10	23/42	*	*	*	200	777	G5
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	25/41	*	*	*	60	777	G5
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	125	825	D4
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	875	F-3
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	17/42	*	*	*	*	875	F-3
R	8.1/8.2		Corinthian Type B (b)	7	15	28	21	35	175	920	Sndg.C
R	8.1/8.2		match	10	15.5	26	22	23	*	1069	Sndg.C
B-T	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	600	950	Sndg.C
R	6		Corinthian Type B (b)	7	11.5	17	18	40	100	974	slope4
R	8.1/8.2		Corinthian Type B (a)	9	15	28	22	20	50	982	Sndg.B
H	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	23	*	*	*	50	988	Sndg.C

Appendix 1, Table 5: The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) recovered at the excavated rural sites in the Metapontine terroiory, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 5). Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	ht	wid	%	wght.	lot	square
H	8.1/8.2	2	oval	*	15/30	*	*	*	40	988	Sndg.C
H/B	8.1/8.2	2	round	8	*	*	*	*	75	988	Sndg.C
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	10	*	*	*	*	75	1062	house
B	8.1/8.2	9	*	8.9	*	*	*	*	*	1066	F3
San'Angelo Grieco:											
part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	ht	wid	%	wght.	lot	square
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	22/37	*	*	*	75	1	E1-E8
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	*	*	*	*	25	1	E1-E8
B	8.1/8.2	7	*	10	*	*	*	*	150	1	E1-E8
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	*	1	E1-E8
B	8.1/8.2	5	*	7.11	*	*	*	*	250	3	E1-E8
H	8.1/8.2	1	oval	*	22/38	*	*	*	55	5	E1-E8
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	*	45	7	E1-E8
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	9	22/40	*	*	*	125	10	E1-E8
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	11	20/40	*	*	*	45	10	E1-E8
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	11	*	*	*	*	35	10	E1-E8
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	10	19	F4-5, G4-5, H4-5, I4-5
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	6	30+	*	*	*	20	25	E1-E8
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	15	*	*	*	*	325	33	G4-6
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	*	150	46	F5-6
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	7.8	*	*	*	*	100	46	F5-6
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	10	*	*	*	*	125	48	F6, G6
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	11	*	*	*	*	110	49	F6, G6
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	*	18/42	*	*	*	25	50	E8, F6, F7
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	36	*	*	*	175	50	E8, F6, F7
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	8	23/VF	*	*	*	25	77	F4-5, G4-5, H4-5, I4-5
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	7.9	*	*	*	*	150	77	F4-5, G4-5, H4-5, I4-5
T	8.1/8.2	1	spike	10	VF	*	*	*	300	77	F4-5, G4-5, H4-5, I4-5
B-T	8.1/8.2	1	*	15	*	*	*	*	100	88	H5
T	8.1/8.2	1	MGS IIIb	9	25	*	*	100	50	90/91	F4-5, G4-5, H4-5, I4-5
B	8.1/8.2	15	*	8.11	*	*	*	*	725	128	E6, F6
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	oval	8	31/22	*	*	*	75	131	F4
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	11	*	*	*	*	150	131	F4
H	8.1/8.2	1	ridge	*	22/41	*	*	*	50	139	G5-6
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	20	189	E4-5, D4-5, C4-5
B	8.1/8.2	3	*	6	*	*	*	*	140	191	H5
H/N	8.1/8.2	1	ridged	8	23/48	*	*	*	60	234	G5-6
N	8.1/8.2	1	*	10	*	*	*	*	40	234	G5-6
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	8.11	*	*	*	*	60	238	E5,D5
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	14	*	*	*	*	20	243	C3-5
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	round	*	27/29	*	*	*	100	246	F5-6, G5-6
H/S	8.1/8.2	1	round	8	VF	*	*	*	500	247	F4
B	8.1/8.2	9	*	11	*	*	*	*	525	247	F4
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	30	268	E4-5, D4-5, C4-5
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	8.11	*	*	*	*	180	280	E4-5, D4-5, C4-5

Appendix 1, Table 5 (cont): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) recovered at the excavated rural sites in the Metapontine terroiory, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 5). Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	ht	wid	%	wght.	lot	square
B	8.1/8.2	8	*	7.11	*	*	*	*	550	281	*
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8	*	*	*	*	30	282	F4-5, G4-5, H4-5, I4-5
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	9	*	*	*	*	20	284	H5
B	8.1/8.2	10	*	7.9	*	*	*	*	150	304	F4-5, G4-5, H4-5, I4-5
B	8.1/8.2	4	*	9	*	*	*	*	150	310	F4-5, G4-5, H4-5, I4-5
B	8.1/8.2	1	*	8.12	*	*	*	*	70	328	F6, G5
B	8.1/8.2	2	*	9	*	*	*	*	35	328	F6, G5

Appendix 1, Table 5 (cont): The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) recovered at the excavated rural sites in the Metapontine terroiory, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 5). Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

Appendix 1, Table 6: Pantanello cemetery

part	fabric	Qty.	form	TK	OD	Wid	Ht	%	lot
R	6	1	Corinthian Type B (c)	*	15	11	21	100	T256-1
H	6	2	ridge/oval	*	19/38	*	*	200	*
R	8.1/8.2	1	Corinthian Type B (a)	10	17	22	30	100	CD8-20, -30
H	8.1/8.2		oval	*	21/37	*	*	VF	*
R	6	1	Corinthian Type B (a)	11	16	27	22	VF	CD37

Appendix 1, Table 6: The Metapontine amphora assemblage (Fabric Class 8) recovered at the Pantanello cemetery, not including the rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine or Baldacci Ic Types (See Appendix 2, Table 6). Corinthian Type B rim fragments (Fabric Classes 6 and 8) are also included. See key A1 for definitions of abbreviations.

form	
MGS IIIa-c =	Greco-Italic MGS IIIa - c Subgroups
MGS VI =	Greco-Italic MGS VI Type
Met =	Metapontine Type
	(The numbers in parentheses following the above abbreviations refer to the profiles supplied in Figures 4.1 - 4.10)
part	
R	rim fragment
H	handle fragment or site at which the handle attached
H/N or H/S	indicates where on the amphora the handle attached
N	a sherd coming from the neck of the amphora
S	a sherd coming from the shoulder of the amphora
B	a sherd coming from the body of the amphora
B - T	was directly attached to the toe fragment
T	toe or base fragment
TK =	The wall thickness in millimeters
OD =	If a rim fragment; the outer diameter of the amphora's rim taken in centimeters. If a handle fragment; the thickness of the amphora's handle taken in millimeters.
Wid. =	The width of the rim measured in millimeters
Ht/length =	The height of the rim measured in millimeters or the length of a complete handle measured in centimeters
EVE =	The estimated Vessel equivalence of that vessel
VF	Indicates that the rim sherd was very fragmentary.
mf	Indicates that the rim sherd was from a misfired vessel.
Kiln deposit abbreviations:	
site:	
NS =	The north/south portion of the kiln deposit dug in the 1980's.
NW =	The north/west portion of the kiln deposit dug in the 1980's.
93 =	and NW quadrants.

Key A1: The abbreviations used in Appendices 1 and 2.

Appendix 2

Greco-Italic, Metapontine and Baldacci Ic Types

Appendix 2, Tables 1 – 6

Appendix 2, Tables 1 – 6 is the complete dataset of Greco-Italic, Metapontine and Baldacci Ic Types rim fragments (Fabric Classes 7 and 8) recovered by ICA at the site of Pantanello and in the surrounding Metapotine territory. Please refer to Appendix 1 for the body sherds associated with these amphorae.

Appendix 2, Table 1: Survey				
part	fabric	form	site	notes
Greco-Italic MGS III (late 5th - 3rd c. BC)				
	Greco-Italic MGS IIIa:			
R	8.3	MGS IIIa	18	outside transect
R	8.3	MGS IIIa	83	
R	8.3	MGS IIIa	266	
R	8.3	MGS IIIa	269	
R	8.3	MGS IIIa	438	
R	8.3	MGS IIIa	443	
R	8.3	MGS IIIa	492	
R	8.3	MGS IIIa	497	
R	8.3	MGS IIIa	498	
R	8.3	MGS IIIa	738	
	Greco-Italic MGS IIIb:			
R	7	MGS IIIb	38	
R	7	MGS IIIb	47	revisit
R	7	MGS IIIb	68	revisit
R	7	MGS IIIb	139	
R	7	MGS IIIb	182	
R	7	MGS IIIb	197	
R	7	MGS IIIb	285	
R	7	MGS IIIb	342	
R	7	MGS IIIb	358	
R	7	MGS IIIb	501	
R	7	MGS IIIb	818	
	Greco-Italic MGS IIIc:			
R	8.3	MGS IIIc	57	
R	8.3	MGS IIIc	57	revisit
R	8.3	MGS IIIc	60	
R	8.3	MGS IIIc	103	
R	8.3	MGS IIIc	154	
R	8.3	MGS IIIc	172	
R	8.3	MGS IIIc	173	
R	8.3	MGS IIIc	193	
R	8.3	MGS IIIc	193	
R	8.3	MGS IIIc	260	
R	8.3	MGS IIIc	269	
R	8.3	MGS IIIc	270	
R	8.3	MGS IIIc	309	
R	8.3	MGS IIIc	326	
R	8.3	MGS IIIc	375	
R	8.3	MGS IIIc	383	

Appendix 2, Table 1: The Greco-Italic, Metapontine and Baldacci Ic Types recovered in the survey of the Metapontine territory by ICA (rim sherds only). Due to a different method of data collection used when cataloguing the survey material, measurements have not been recorded for each piece. See Key A1 for the definitions of the abbreviations.

part	fabric	form	site	notes
R	8.3	MGS IIIc	492	
R	8.3	MGS IIIc	497	
R	8.3	MGS IIIc	498	
R	8.3	MGS IIIc	638	
R	8.3	MGS IIIc	745	
R	8.3	MGS IIIc	772	
Greco-Italic MGS VI (mid 2nd c. BC - (?) 1st c. AD):				
	Metapontine Greco-Italic MGS VI:			
R	8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	98	
R	8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	193	
R	8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	193	
R	8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	193	
	Greco-Italic MGS VI:			
R	8.1/8.2	MGS VI (4.5/4)	394	
Metapontine (mid 2nd c. BC - (?) 1st c. AD):				
R	8.1/8.2	Metapontine (4.7/2)	42	
R	8.1/8.2	Metapontine (4.7/2)	74	revisit
R	8.1/8.2	Metapontine (4.7/2)	339	
R	8.1/8.2	Metapontine (4.7/2)	339	
Baldacci Ic (starting 125 BC - (?)1st c. AD):				
R	8.1/8.2	Baldacci 1c (4.10/1)	42	

Appendix 2, Table 1 (cont.): The Greco-Italic, Metapontine and Baldacci Ic Types recovered in the survey of the Metapontine territory by ICA (rim sherds only). Due to a different method of data collection used when cataloguing the survey material, measurements have not been recorded for each piece. See Key 12 for the definitions of the abbreviations.

Appendix 2, Table 2: Pantanello kiln deposit										
fabric	form	TK	OD	Wid.	Ht.	EVE	Site	lot	stamp/notes	EVE (total count)
Greco-Italic MGS III (late 5th-3rd c. BC):										
	Greco-Italic MGS IIIc:									286% (4)
8.3	MGS IIIc	8	15	19	13	50	NS	278		
8.3	MGS IIIc	10	14	16	14	33	NS	275		
8.3	oval handle	*	23/35	*	160	200	NS	275		
8.3	MGS IIIc	7	~13	22	18	10	NS	368		
8.3	oval handle	8	21/34	*	123	100	NS	368		
8.3	MGS IIIc	5	16	23	15	25	NW	1091		
8.3	handle with ridge	*	23/33	*	*	*	NW	1091		
8.3	MGS IIIc	8	15	25	12	100	NW	1119		
8.3	2 oval handles	*	19/33	*	140	105	NW	1119		
8.3	MGS IIIc	6.9	16	17	12	55	NW	1098		
8.3	MGS IIIc	7	16	17	16	13	93	234		
Greco-Italic MGS VI (mid 2nd c. BC - (?) 1st c. AD):										
	Metapontine Greco-Italic MGS VI:									1810% (27)
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	*	*	*	*	5	NW	447		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	5.7	16	22	23	30	NW	490		
8.1/8.2	ridged handle	*	23/36	*	160	100	NW	490		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	7	14	18	**35**	20	NW	503		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	7	15	24	28	70	NS	308		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	9	16	23	21	13	NW	503		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	8	*	**12**	22	25	93	59		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (VF)	*	*	*	*	5	NS	88		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	6	16	17	22	98	NW	304		
8.1/8.2	ridged handle	*	23/37	*	*	*	NW	304		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/2)	8	~16	24	20	7	93	114		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	6.11	15	22	27	100	NS	322		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	8	16	22	**31**	45	NS	279		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	7	15	15	16	15	NS	339		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	6	16	24	24	30	NW	845		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	7	16	22	24	20	NS	298		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	8	*	*	18	5	NW	726		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	9	16	24	22	8	93	136		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/2)	7	16	19	25	22	93	135		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/2)	6	16	20	27	30	93	171		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (VF)	9	*	*	*	5	93	145		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	8	15	23	19	55	NS	359		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	8	16	23	22	12	NW	523		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	7	16	21	24	14	NW	738		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (VF)	*	*	*	*	5	NW	758		

Appendix 2, Table 2: The rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine and Baldacci Ic Types recovered in the Pantanello kiln deposit. See Key A1 for the definitions of the abbreviations. Any lines through the spreadsheet indicate the level of the tile layer.

fabric	form	TK	OD	Wid.	Ht.	EVE	Site	lot		EVE
										(total count)
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	7	16	24	27	13	NW	745		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	*	15	20	21	100	NW	815		
8.1/8.2	oval handle	*	25/35	*	180	100	NW	815	***DAMOKPATHE***	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	7	15	21	26	55	NW	789		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (VF)	7	14	*	*	10	NW	777		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	8	15	24	30	25	93	165		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	7	~16	20	33	8	93	171		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	5.11	14.5	17	28	97	NS	347		
8.1/8.2	ridged handle	*	20/35	*	*	*	NS	347		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/2)	8	14	17	27	35	NS	423		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/2)	9	16	26	22	46	NS	167		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/2)	10	15	19	26	45	93	176		
8.1/8.2	oval handle	*	27/39	*	*	*	93	176		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/2)	7	16	23	28	32	NS	421		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/2)	6	15	16	27	30	NS	424		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/2)	6	15	16	27	12	NS	427		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	9	16	20	21	20	NS	144		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	7	16	23	24	20	93	218		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	9	*	23	21	<5	93	231		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	9	16	23	23	100	93	216		
8.1/8.2	oval handle	*	26/37	*	180	100	93	216	***KYR***	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	7.11	15	25	21	25	93	219		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	5.7	ID12	*	*	5	93	163		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	10	*	21	23	50	93	227		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	7	*	21	24	5	93	197		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	10	16	*	*	5	93	230		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	6	16	17	22	12	NW	881		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	8	*	14	21	5	NW	884		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	12	*	16	24	10	NW	903		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	6	~14	14	24	15	NW	903		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	7	16	19	27	12	NS	167		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	6	16	20	23	17	NW	876		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	9	16	25	22	20	NW	885		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	7	16	22	21	15	NW	887		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	8	16	20	29	10	NW	909		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	8	16	20	29	17	NW	919		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	7	16	*	29	60	NW	1116		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/2)	7	15.5	20	40	100	NW	928		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	7	15	14	21	80	NW	949		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	6	15	18	27	20	NS	255		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	7	16	22	28	40	NW	1107		
	Greco-Italic MGS VI:									838% (11)
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (4.5/4)	8	17	22	*	5	93	41		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (4.7/3)	17	18	27	36	15	93	111		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (4.7/3)	10	15	22	36	23	NS	108		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (4.5/1)	6	15	22	22	85	NS	275		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (4.5/5)	9	16	23	17	25	NS	339		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (4.5/3)	7.9	14.6	23	20	100	NS	519		

Appendix 2, Table 2 (cont.): The rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine and Baldacci Ic Types recovered in the Pantanello kiln deposit. See Key A1 for the definitions of the abbreviations. Any lines through the spreadsheet indicate the level of the tile layer.

fabric	form	TK	OD	Wid.	Ht.	EVE	Site	lot		EVE
										(total count)
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (4.5/4)	8	16	21	18	20	NS	412		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (4.5/7)	7	15	17	11	30	NW	1091		
8.1/8.2	oval handle	*	16/33	*	123	100	NW	590		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (4.5/7)	6	15	17	11	60	NW	523		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (4.5/1)	9.11	15	20	21	100	NW	782		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (4.5/2)	6	14	18	24	55	93	216		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (4.7/3)	8	16	25	22	30	NW	894		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (4.5/6)	7	15	20	17	65	NW	917		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (4.5/6)	8	15	19	16	10	NW	886		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (4.5/4)	7	14	22	25	60	NW	1105		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (4.5/4)	9	16	27	29	55	NS	257		
8.1/8.2	oval handle		19/35	*	*	*	NS	257		
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (4.5/4)	11	16	12.2	33	100	NS	423		
Metapontine (mid 2nd c. BC - (?) 1st c. AD):										1869% (28)
8.1/8.2	Met (4.6/3)	5	14	11	*	100	NW	1121		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	7	18	33	19	21	NW	501		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/6)	8	14	21	21	25	93	29		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	9	14	19	20	18	NW	507		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1-2)	8	14	28	12	8	NS	48		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1-2)	8	18	29	13	13	NS	276		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	11	ID	14	*	5	NS	46		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.6/3)	6	14	20	36	100	NW	871		
8.1/8.2	oval handle	*	23/35	*	160	100	NW	871	***DAMOKPATHE***	
8.1/8.2	Met (4.10/1)	12	17	16.3	40	100	NW	623		
8.1/8.2	oval handle	*	25/35	*	*	*	NW	623		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/3)	8	15	11	22	60	NS	267		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/3)	8	15	11	22	10	NS	269		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/3)	7	~14	14	22	5	NS	339		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.6/3)	*	16	14.2	40	100	NS	497		
8.1/8.2	oval handle	*	25/37	*	118	200	NS	497		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/3)	7	17	21	31	10	NS	339		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/6)	6	12	15	28	8	NW	512		
8.1/8.2	Met (VF)	5	ID 12	*	*	15	NS	294		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/4)	7	16	12	29	13	NW	726		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/3)	6	14	12	26	19	NS	377		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/5)	5	15	18	33	98	NS	359		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	8.12	~15	24-29	36	100	NS	499		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.6/3)	11	16	22	38	27	NW	772		
8.1/8.2	Met (VF)	11	*	15	*	5	NW	729		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/3)	10	13	29	30	28	93	121		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/3)	7	13	17	23	<5	93	205		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.6/3)	9	16	26	33	10	NS	413		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.6/3)	9	16	16	33	10	NS	414		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.6/3)	9	*	*	18	5	NS	409		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.6/3)	9	14	18	30	25	NS	382		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/3)	7	15	25	36	40	**93**	new 01		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/4)	6	13	12	26	10	NS	359		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/4)	7	15	17	27	20	NS	344		

Appendix 2, Table 2 (cont.): The rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine and Baldacci Ic Types recovered in the Pantanello kiln deposit. See Key A1 for the definitions of the abbreviations. Any lines through the spreadsheet indicate the level of the tile layer.

fabric	form	TK	OD	Wid.	Ht.	EVE	Site	lot		EVE
										(total count)
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/4)	6	15	14	25	37	NW	776		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/3)	7	17	21	19	18	NS	377		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/3)	7	*	17	*	14	NS	424		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1-3)	9	16	20	35	27	93	231		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1-3)	*	16	17	39	20	NW	794		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.6/3)	7	15	16	26	100	NW	746		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/6)	9	15	18	32	20	NW	755		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/6)	9	15	18	32	80	NW	762		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	9	16	23	28	23	NW	787		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/6)	6	16	20.5	30	15	NW	464		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	8.11	14	17	27	13	NW	902		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1-3)	8	15	20	33	20	NW	906		
8.1/8.2	Met (VF)	6	~14	14	24	15	NW	903		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/6)	8	16	20	32	50	NW	908		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/6)	6	16	18	35	18	NW	1109		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/6)	7	ID=1	18	*	5	NW	900		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1-3)	8	16	*	23	10	NW	904		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.10/2)	8	16	21	26	40	93	196		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.10/2)	*	18	~21	31	90	NS	251		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	12	*	*	16	5	NS	217		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/3)	9	14	24	38	25	NS	167		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/3)	6	14	11.1	27	23	NS	427		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/3)	8	*	15	29	5	93	221		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/3)	9	16	15	23	27	NS	260/2		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/3)	7	14	17	23	26	NW	879		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.6/3)	6	16	17	27	7	93	228		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.6/3)	6	16	17	27	15	93	221		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1-2)	8	16	18	34	5	93	228		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1-2)	7	16	15	34	13	93	186		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.6/3)	7	15	25	36	40	93	215		
8.1/8.2	Met (VF ~4.7/1)	12.5	15	16	36	40	93	218		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/4)	*	15	17	*	15	93	231		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.10/2)	8	14	20	15	100	93	218		
Baldacci Ic (starting 125 BC - (?)1st c. AD):										689% (8)
8.1/8.2	Baldacci Ic (4.10/4)	7.11	14	21	62	18	93	61		
8.1/8.2	Baldacci Ic (4.10/3)	*	17	13	63	23	NW	489		
8.1/8.2	Baldacci Ic (4.10/1)	7	15.2	18.2	45	100	NW	925		
8.1/8.2	round handle	*	32/34	*	180	100	NW	925		
8.1/8.2	rounded shoulder	7	*	*	*	*	NW	925		
8.1/8.2	Baldacci Ic (4.9/1)	7.11	16.6	16	67	100	NW	528		
8.1/8.2	round handle	*	31/34	*	125	200	NW	528		
8.1/8.2	rounded shoulder	*	*	*	*	*	NW	528		
8.1/8.2	Baldacci Ic (4.9/2)	6	16	11	60	75	NW	786		
8.1/8.2	Baldacci Ic (4.9/2)	*	16	18	63	25	NW	786		
8.1/8.2	Baldacci Ic (4.8)	8.9	15	8.18	46	100	NS	267		
8.1/8.2	ridged handle	*	23/43	*	*	*	*	*		
8.1/8.2	rounded shoulder	9	*	*	*	*	*	*		
8.1/8.2	Baldacci Ic (4.9/1)	6	16	18	52	21	NS	377		

Appendix 2, Table 2 (cont.): The rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine and Baldacci Ic Types recovered in the Pantanello kiln deposit. See Key A1 for the definitions of the abbreviations. Any lines through the spreadsheet indicate the level of the tile layer.

fabric	form	TK	OD	Wid.	Ht.	EVE	Site	lot		EVE
										(total count)
8.1/8.2	Baldacci Ic (4.10/2)	8	16	15	49	22	NS	426		
8.1/8.2	Baldacci Ic (4.9/3)	8	*	15	51	5	NW	893		
8.1/8.2	Baldacci Ic (4.10/2)	9	16	14	56	15	NS	262		
8.1/8.2	Baldacci Ic (4.9/2)	10.1	17.7	14	66	60	NW	930		
8.1/8.2	Baldacci Ic (4.9/2)	10	*	14	64	5	NW	914		
8.1/8.2	Baldacci Ic (4.9/3)	4	12	12	35	100	NW	929		
8.1/8.2	Baldacci Ic (4.10/2)	*	16	13	62	20	93	219		

Appendix 2, Table 2 (cont.): The rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine and Baldacci Ic Types recovered in the Pantanello kiln deposit. See Key A1 for the definitions of the abbreviations. Any lines through the spreadsheet indicate the level of the tile layer.

Appendix 2, Table 3: Pantanello sanctuary and farmhouse

fabric	form	TK	OD	Wid	Ht	EVE	lot	square	EVE (total count)
Greco-Italic MGS III (late 5th-3rd c. BC):									
	Greco-Italic MGS IIIa:								224% (6)
8.3	MGS IIIa	7.11	10	11	14	35	362	P'-3/4	
8.3	MGS IIIa	~8	15	22	18	22	634	M'1	
8.3	MGS IIIa	7	16	21	18	18	592	sanc	
8.3	MGS IIIa	7	15	22	23	21	1001	\	
8.3	MGS IIIa	~7	17	33	25	22	673	N'/O'-5	
8.3	MGS IIIa	8	15	18	15	10	216	N'-7	
8.3	MGS IIIa	9	14	15	16	16	315	N'-7	
8.3	MGS IIIa	15	15	24	23	25	185	N'-5	
8.3	MGS IIIa	7	15	15	22	35	357a	N'-7	
8.3	MGS IIIa	7	18	24	20	20	410	N'-7	
	Greco-Italic MGS IIIb:								297% (5)
7	MGS IIIb	12	20	38	22	22	14	L'1/L'-1	
7	MGS IIIb	11	19	34	22	27	35	M'1	
7	MGS IIIb	9	ID 14	37	20	8	680	M'-2	
7	MGS IIIb	9	18	38	20	18	59	M'-1	
7	MGS IIIb	9	18	38	17	13	736	M'-2	
7	MGS IIIb	10	18	36	17	18	575	N'-3/4	
7	MGS IIIb	7	ID 14	*	*	11	524	M'-5	
7	MGS IIIb	10	ID 11	29	24	30	673	N'/O'-5	
7	MGS IIIb	9	ID 14	32	18	10	1125	N'/O'-8	
7	MGS IIIb	8	20	34	20	15	349	N'-8	
7	MGS IIIb	10	~18	~46	20	20	1008	N'/O'-6	
7	MGS IIIb	*	~21	35	20	15	316	O'-7	
7	MGS IIIb	9	17	29	25	18	964	O'-6	
7	MGS IIIb	8	17	35	20	50	1036	N'/O'-6	
7	MGS IIIb	7	ID12	18	30	21	357b	N'-7	
	Greco-Italic MGS IIIc:								113% (3)
8.3	MGS IIIc	7	14	21	14	17	362	P'-3/4	
8.3	MGS IIIc	*	16	20	12	12	1009	wTr	
8.3	MGS IIIc	7	12	21	12	5	503	M'-3	
8.3	MGS IIIc	7	16	20	11	15	789	N'/O'-6	
8.3	MGS IIIc	11	13	22	14	10	P.S.	N'-3/4	
8.3	MGS IIIc	10	16	25	18	17	1050	M'-6	
8.3	MGS IIIc	8	15	23	13	22	813	N'/O'-6	
8.3	MGS IIIc	5	15	39	20	15	1050	M'-6	
Greco-Italic MGS VI (mid 2nd c. BC - (?) 1st c. AD):									
	Metapontine Greco-Italic MGS VI:								834% (13)
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	9	~16	20	~22	17	138	L'1	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/2)	8	16	19	28	15	55	M'1	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	11	15	20	25	15	491	L'-5	

Appendix 2, Table 3: The rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine and Baldacci Ic Types recovered in the area of Pantanello sanctuary and farmhouse. See Key A1 for the definitions of the abbreviations.

fabric	form	TK	OD	Wid	Ht	EVE	lot	square	EVE (total count)
fits 491	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	11	15	20	25	14	493	L'-5	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (VF)	8	14/16	23	*	10	503	M'-3	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	10	ID 12	27	25	14	668	M'-3/4	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	*	14	23	24	10	P.S.	M'-5/N'-5	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	9	16	26	23	20	789	N'/O'-6	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	10	16	25	26	30	1	M'-5/6/7/8	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.7/3)	7	16	18	22	5	669	O'-5	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.7/3)	8	16	17	28	8	448	P'-3/4	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/2)	7	15	16	28	10	673	N'/O'-5	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	12	16	23	31	13	789	N'/O'-6	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	10	17	23	26	25	P.S.	N'-3/4	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	7	17	21	22	20	981	M'-6	
8.1/8.2	oval handle	*	25/36	*	*	*	981	M'-6	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	7	16	25	18	13	610	~M'-3/4	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	*	17	22	30	98	984	M'-7	
8.1/8.2	2 oval handles	*	28/36	*	*	10	984	M'-7	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/2)	9	16	18	25	10	624	O'-5	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/2)	8	15	22	*	16	462	P'-3	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	7	15	15	23	100	395P	wTr	
8.1/8.2	oval handle	*	22\38	*	*	*	395P	wTr	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	9	*	*	*	5	1003	\	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	10	17	21	27	20	1043	M'-7	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	8	18	20	21	13	789	N'/O'-6	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	7.8	18	21	24	18	813	N'/O'-6	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	10	18	23	21	8	208	O'-7	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (VF)	9	ID 12	18+	~22	15	632	M'-8/9	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	9	15	24	25	50	219	basin	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	7	16	28	24	45	1013	wTr	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	6	15	25	24	23	219	basin	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/2)	10	~16	27	23	13	228	O'-7	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/2)	9	18	23	26	25	289	N'-8	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/1)	10	16	24	37	28	987	M'-8	
	Greco-Italic MGS VI:								136% (3)
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (4.5/5)	*	15	25	20	10	979	N'-6	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (4.5/7)	7	16	20	23	12	501	M'-3/4	
8.1/8.2	handle with ridge	*	20/36	*	*	*	501	M'-3/4	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (4.5/7)	7	16	22	14	15	548	M'-4	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (VF)	9	16	21	12	40	1011	wTr	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (4.5/7)	7	15	22	20	21	1063	M'-6	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (4.5/7)	6	15	18	12	18	193	N'-7	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (4.5/7)	7	15	21	11	12	268	N'-7	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (VF)	9	~16	19	*	8	194	N'-7	
Metapontine (mid 2nd c. BC - (?) 1st c. AD):									608% (10)
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	9	14	18	35	13	134	L'-1	
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/2)	8	15	17	27	20	1033	M'-6	
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/2)	8	14	14	25	13	513	M'-6/7	
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/2)	6	16	12	25	5	514	M'-4	
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/2)	9	15	23	34	8	189	N'-8	
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	6	14	14	25	100	514	M'-4	

Appendix 2, Table 3 (cont.): The rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine and Baldacci Ic Types recovered in the area of the Pantanello sanctuary and farmhouse. See Key A1 for the definitions of the abbreviations.

fabric	form	TK	OD	Wid	Ht	EVE	lot	square	EVE (total count)	
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	7	18	15	29	8	738	L'-5		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	8	16	15	30	8	740	L'-5		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	7	15	17	29	25	491	L'-5		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	6	18	12	21	17	547	farm		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	12	15	21	38	13	906	N'-3		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	*	15	19	39	25	987	M'-8		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	8	16	19	37	20	982	M'-6		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	8	18	22	36	15	726	L'-5		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	8	16	16	27	7	902	M'-4		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	8	16	13	30	18	1012	bag2		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	8	16	13	28	17	490	N'-3		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	7	16	13	29	8	185	N'-7		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	7	15	13	27	10	977	N'-6		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	8	14	14	27	15	606	M'-6/7		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	6	14	13	29	12	667	O'-5		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	8	15	17	38	14	128	O'1		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/3)	8	12	18	26	15	163	O'1		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/3)	9	*	19	*	3	1012	wTr		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/3)	8	16	15	24	14	598	sanc		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	11	15	14	25	25	1050	M'-6		
8.1/8.2	handle with ridge	*	24/48	*	*	*	1050	M'-6		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	7	17	11	27	18	1039	M'-5		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	6	15	12	26	12	1063	M'-6		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	6	17	11	28	10	1063	M'-6		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	8	16	14	33	6	1037	M'-6		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	6	15	11	28	10	606	M'-6/7/8		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	8	18	~13	30	10	606	M'-6/7		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	11	14	14	30	2	511	M'-6		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	9	14	17	31	55	265	M'-7/8		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	7	17	11	30	7	511	M'-6		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	13	15	13	30	30	982	M'-6		
8.1/8.2	oval handle	*	20/52	*	*	*	982	M'-6		
Baldacci 1c (starting 125 BC - (?)1st c. AD):									38% (2)	
8.1/8.2	Baldacci 1c (4.10/2)	12	17	18	66	16	732	L'-5		
8.1/8.2	Baldacci 1c (4.7/1)	9	15	23	59	22	498	canal		

Appendix 2, Table 3 (cont.): The rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine and Baldacci Ic Types recovered in the area of the Pantanello sanctuary and farmhouse. See Key A1 for the definitions of the abbreviations.

Appendix 2, Table 4: Pantanello hillside									
fabric	form	TK	OD	Wid	Ht.	EVE	lot	square	EVE (total count)
Greco-Italic MGS III (late 5th-3rd c. BC):									12% (1)
	Greco-Italic MGS IIIa:								
8.3 (mf)	MGS IIIa	14	17	18	18	12	570	A'9	
Greco-Italic MGS VI (mid 2nd c. BC - (?) 1st c. AD):									33% (1)
	Metapontine Greco-Italic MGS VI:								
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (Met 4.6/2)	9	16	22	28	18	27	C10	
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (VF)	6	13	17	15	15	295	B'11	
8.1/8.2	handle with a ridge	6	17/43	*	*	*	295	B'11	
Metapontine (mid 2nd c. BC - (?) 1st c. AD):									46% (2)
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	*	*	12	*	5	68	C'9	
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/2)	7	15	12	19	13	80	C'8/9	
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	8	*	13	32	5	81	C'8/9	
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	9	15	18	33	13	533	A'9;B'9	
8.1/8.2	Met (4.10/2)	9	12	16	31	10	746	A'11/12	
Baldacci Ic (starting 125 BC - (?)1st c. AD):									30% (2)
8.1/8.2	Baldacci 1c (4.10/1)	9	20	18	49	15	86	C'8/9	
8.1/8.2	Baldacci 1c (4.10/2)	*	13	14	44	15	432	A13	

Appendix 2, Table 4: The rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine and Baldacci Ic Types recovered on the hillside to the northwest of the Pantanello kiln deposit. This area includes both the 2nd c. BC and the 1st c. AD ceramic production areas, the large and the small kiln, the temple area and various pits. See Key A1 for the definitions of the abbreviations.

Appendix 2, Table 5: Excavated rural sites										
fabric	form	TK	OD	Wid	Ht.	EVE	lot	square	EVE (total count)	
Fattoria Fabrizio:										
Greco-Italic MGS III (late 5th-3rd c. BC):									15% (1)	
	Greco-Italic MGS IIIb:									
7	MGS IIIb	9	18	28	26	15	162	R1		
Sant'Angelo Vecchio:										
Greco-Italic MGS III (late 5th-3rd c. BC):									14% (1)	
	Greco-Italic MGS IIIc:									
8.3	MGS IIIc	13	22	34	30	14	460	G4		
Greco-Italic MGS VI (mid 2nd c. BC - (?) 1st c. AD):									20% (1)	
	Greco-Italic MGS VI:									
8.1/8.2	MGS VI (4.6/2)	9	16	26	32	20	63	E2		
Sant'Angelo Grieco:										
Metapontine (mid 2nd c. BC - (?) 1st c. AD):									(2)	
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	8	16	14	33	15	3	E1-E8		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	8	16	13	33	8	89	I4-5		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/1)	8	16	13	33	20	189	E4-5, D4-5, C4-5		
8.1/8.2	Met (4.7/4)	7	16	17	35	15	191	H5		
8.1/8.2	Met (VF)	7	12	16	*	8	284	H5		

Appendix 2, Table 5: The rim fragments of the Greco-Italic, Metapontine and Baldacci Ic Types recovered at the excavated rural sites in the Metapontine territory. See Key A1 for the definition of the abbreviations.

Appendix 2, Table 6: Pantanello Cemetery

part	fabric	form	TK	OD	Wid	Ht	EVE	lot	notes
Greco-Italic MGS III (late 5th - 3rd c. BC):									
	Greco-Italic MGS IIIb:								
R	7	MGS IIIb	*	20	20	36	27	T115	Sporadic finds.
									Not in the publication.
(?) Baldacci Ic (starting 125 BC - (?) 1st c. AD):									
R	8.1/8.3f	Baldacci Ic (4.9/1, 4.10/1)	7	11	15	43	100	T103-3	ICA dates: 300-275 BC
									A possible Corinthian Type A' in the publication.
									A possible jug
Early (?) Metapontine or (?) Baldacci Ic amphora (early - mid 6th c. BC):									
R	8.1/8.3r	Baldacci Ic (4.8/1, 4.10/1)	9	15	15	40	10	T191-1	ICA dates: Early to mid 6th c. BC
H	8.1/8.3r	strap	*	21/43	*	*	200	T191-1	A possible Laconian amphora in the publication.
T	8.1/8.3r	Corinthian Type B	*	25	*	*	100	T191-1	Whitbread 1995, Plate 5.4

Appendix 2, Table 6: The Greco-Italic, Metapontine and Baldacci Ic Types recovered at the Pantanello cemetery. See Key A1 for the definitions of the abbreviations.

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